

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JUNE 1982

Lebanon

Knesset Debate on Lebanon -- Israel is willing to allow the "terrorists" to keep their personal weapons but under no condition will they be allowed to remain in Beirut, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin declared in a speech to the Knesset carried live by Jerusalem radio. Begin said the "terrorists" have the choice of leaving the capital by the Beirut-Damascus highway, or through Tripoli in Lebanon to Syria, or by sea. Israel does not want to humiliate the "terrorists," he said, and that is why they are not being asked to surrender. The prime minister added that they are not entitled to pose conditions to Israel and he described as "worthless" a proposal in which the leaders and commanders would leave and the soldiers would stay.

Defending his earlier statement that Israel would not enter Beirut, "which from a political point of view it was appropriate to state," Begin went on to tell the Knesset that he will not rule out an attack on the capital although he noted that the government has not made a decision to enter the city. He continued by noting that he would not commit himself to anything and said an announcement that Israel would not enter the city would give the "terrorists" no incentive to leave. Asserting that before Israel can resume its alliance with Lebanon it must first get rid of the "terrorist plague," Begin asked the Knesset for patience and said "in another day or two we will get them out." The prime minister appealed to civilians in Beirut to leave the city and advised "all the other parties" that they have no alternative other than the dignified way out they are being given. Begin said he thought Israel could make the PLO leave without resorting to force.

Commenting on the future of Lebanon, Begin predicted that the Lebanese will reach an agreement among themselves and will establish a government and an army. He added that the United States, and Israel, if necessary, will help equip their army with modern weapons. He stated that following all of this, Israel will sign a peace treaty with Lebanon.

Earlier, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon opened the Knesset debate on Lebanon with a speech in which he catalogued the history of Israel's conflict with the PLO and provided details of Cabinet decisions pertaining to the "Peace for Galilee" Operation. In his remarks, which were broadcast live by Jerusalem radio, Sharon said the operation has achieved five objectives: the capture of a security belt of 40 to 45 km; the encirclement of the PLO's headquarters and members; the elimination of the Syrian SAM's; the creation of an opening for a political settlement; and the creation of an opening for peace with another Arab state. Israel is determined that the PLO should no longer exist, Sharon added, but is not fighting the Palestinian people, with whom it wants to coexist. The defense minister expressed hope that Israel will soon be able to realize a "triangle of peace" formed by Israel, Egypt and Lebanon.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres stressed in his speech to the Knesset that while the PLO has been beaten, the Palestinian problem remains unresolved. Israel must recognize that the problem exists and must be resolved in a political way. "We must sit down with the Palestinians, whatever their views, on condition that they recognize Israel, reject terror and seek peace," Peres stated in his remarks, which were also broadcast by the radio.

Other Israeli Comment, Reportage -- Israel takes a very "grave view" of PLO procrastination and rejects demands that the PLO retain units within the Lebanese Army and a political nucleus in Beirut, according to Jerusalem radio. Noting that Israel is "unprepared" to receive the PLO's demand that the IDF withdraw from the suburbs of Beirut, the radio stressed that such a demand has not come from the Lebanese Government.

The Israeli Cabinet met briefly late on 29 June to discuss "a certain development" in Beirut, the radio subsequently reported, and high-level sources emphasized that if the "terrorists" do not leave Lebanon within the shortest period of time, the Cabinet will meet again to decide on a new resolution.

Arab Contacts, PLO Position -- After reporting that a draft solution to the Beirut problem was imminent, Beirut radio subsequently said nothing concrete and final has yet been achieved, since Israel's refusal to withdraw from around Beirut has made it impossible to implement many proposals concerning details. Citing informed sources, the radio said the PLO demands specific guarantees from the United States to ensure that the IDF will not enter the capital after the departure of the Palestinian Resistance. Political contacts continued throughout the day, the radio said, with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan twice meeting U.S. envoy Philip Habib and also holding contacts with Phalangist and PLO officials. Noting that Al-Wazzan contacted Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Voice of Lebanon radio said the Saudis were making strenuous to find an appropriate means for the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut. The radio reaffirmed that the Saudi initiative centers on airlifting the Palestinian leaders and fighters on Saudi planes to a place of their choice outside Lebanon.

Meanwhile, a FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH editorial broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the PLO is seeking a minimum in safeguards to protect Beirut and the Palestinian Revolution and masses. However, the PLO's minimum conditions must be agreed on with the Lebanese authorities and not with the Israelis, the paper added.

Other Diplomatic Efforts -- While Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from Washington, where his diplomatic efforts had a "great effect" in bringing about the cease-fire in Lebanon, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali reached an agreed formula on Lebanon in talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Paris, according to reports by MENA. Meanwhile, AFP noted that the Arab League foreign ministers would meet again to discuss Lebanon on 30 June and that the EEC leaders issued a summit declaration restating the Palestinian right to self-determination and calling for the complete and rapid withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, except those authorized by the Lebanese Government.

Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- Although Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Israeli and Syrian forces exchanged fire in the mountainous central sector during the day and night of 29 June, Jerusalem radio said that Syrian and "terrorist" units were fighting Phalangists in the Druze villages north of Bhamdun and that the IDF had maintained the cease-fire. In west Beirut a new organization called "The Red Hand" has threatened to strike U.S. interests to avenge the crushing of the PLO, the Voice of Lebanon said.

Jordanian Comment -- "What has happened in Lebanon is not due to Soviet failure, but to our own failure," the Amman paper AR-RA'Y commented on 28 June. Amman radio subsequently noted that the events in Lebanon had occupied an important part of King Husayn's talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow and that viewpoints were "identical" on the issue.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Foreign Ministry 'reply' to the Iraqi withdrawal from Iran declared that the withdrawal demonstrates nothing but the weakness of the Iraqi president, Tehran radio reported. The ministry said that by continuing to bomb and attack residential areas in southern and western Iran, even after its "so-called cease-fire," the Iraqi regime shows it does not even respect its own unilateral peace. The statement asserted that in view of this, Iran will continue the war until the sources of Iraqi fire are silenced and an honorable peace is secured.

In an interview carried by Tehran radio, Supreme Defense Council representative 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared that the Iraqi "retreat" was not motivated by a desire for peace. He asserted that the Iraqis have not yet completely withdrawn since they still control "many of the heights and even a small portion of the south in Shalamchah."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN AT-TA'IF 30 JUNE

NC291507 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, June 29 (AFP) -- Arab League foreign ministers trying to find ways to get the invading Israelis out of Lebanon will meet again on Wednesday in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, an official at league headquarters said here today.

The ministers, who were originally reported to be reconvening in At-Ta'if on Tuesday, held their first inconclusive meeting here last weekend. The league official said they still had to consider calling a special Arab summit and a meeting of the league council.

The ministers are from Algeria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, together with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Arab League Secretariat.

PLO RELEASES STATEMENT ON EEC SUMMIT CALL

NC292220 Cairo MENA in English 2205 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, Jun 29 (MENA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization stated today that the EEC summit's call for simultaneous Israeli and Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut "treats the aggressor and the victim of aggression on an equal footing."

In an official statement issued tonight, the PLO regretted the failure of the EEC summit to take a clear-cut resolution in favour of the right of the Palestinian people to establish a Palestinian state.

Meanwhile PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said today that the organization wants to reach an agreement with the Lebanese Government specifying the nature of its relations with the Lebanese state. He added that the Palestinians cannot submit to the Israeli and American attempts at blackmail.

VOP Commentary

NC301029 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0905 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The statement issued by the European summit conference in Brussels contained many positive points in the interest of the Palestinian cause. In addition, it condemned the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces. The statement is important in that it was issued on the same day Begin and Sharon stood on the Knesset rostrum alleging they have crushed the PLO.

Adding the European stand to those of states friendly to the Palestinian people -- over 120 states -- we find the war of annihilation Israel is launching against the Palestinian people and their revolution has begun to turn against the enemy, especially in the international field and in arenas that have long been fertile ground for the Zionists, for example the Western European arena.

The Palestinian people's struggle -- confronted now by a bestial Nazi onslaught that has exceeded all limits and is opposed by the majority of the world's inhabitants -- is proving anew that it is out of the reach of the ferocious teeth of the terrorists. This struggle is based on the will of a whole people and [word indistinct] an escalating firm international conviction about the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state on the precious soil of their homeland, Palestine.

AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

JN271108 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 26 Jun 82 pp 17-19

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department head, with AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Shukri Nasrallah in Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe that the PLO command has committed a tactical error since the justness of the cause is so evident, or that the PLO command has not taken into account the problems it is facing now and for which it has not prepared? Has there been some error in submitting the case, or is the error inherent to you as a command?

[Answer] In these crucial and difficult circumstances, the individual cannot but look at things in an objective manner that will benefit the Palestinian Revolution. Any command in the world cannot but commit mistakes. The wise command, however, is one that seeks with all its strength to learn lessons from its mistakes. In this respect, I feel that any individual's duty is to review the past to see if some mistakes have been committed. If we may say, there were no strategic mistakes. Perhaps there had been some tactical errors. As for Israel, we warned since the beginning that Israel would invade Lebanon. For the past months, we had been in direct and constant contact with all the Arab forces and friends warning against another Israeli invasion of Lebanon. However, it seems that this warning was not taken as seriously as it should have been by the Arab countries until the invasion occurred.

[Question] Since what has taken place in Lebanon was not a surprise to you, and since you had warned about what has taken place 3 or 4 months ago, why weren't Palestinian preparations sufficient to reduce the impact this loss has had on the Palestinian cause?

[Answer] Our preparation was complete and lacked nothing. We were constantly asking for more sophisticated weapons in the hope that we would be capable of inflicting the heaviest losses upon the enemy. In fact, we succeeded in doing so.

[Question] Have you taken into consideration the entry of the Israelis into Beirut itself?

[Answer] It goes without saying that the entry of Israeli forces into Beirut was taken into consideration in one way or the other. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] used to constantly emphasize that there was a plan to encircle the Palestinian Revolution. There is also a plan championed by the enemies of the revolution and Lebanon for the liquidation of the progressive and nationalist forces in Lebanon, and for their disarmament as well as that of the Palestinian Revolution. There were many other plans concocted by U.S. quarters and Israel declared in one way or another by their agents.

[Question] Reports have mentioned a meeting that took place at the Palestinian command 3 days before the Israeli invasion, and that some changes in the command took place, including Abu 'Ammar submitting his resignation as a result of differences within the command. Can you clarify this point to us?

[Answer] No such differences have taken place as some have claimed. On the contrary, there were several opinions all focused on the need to confront this scheme which is known to all the brothers in the Palestinian command. Neither Abu 'Ammar nor any other Palestinian leader submitted his resignation. There were different views on how to confront this new colonialist scheme which will have an impact on the region and not only on the Palestinian Revolution.

That's what made us stress from the beginning the need for solidarity with fraternal Syria. We held constant contacts with it because Syria is in fact in a position enabling it to defend, deter and confront on the Arab level the imperialist and Zionist schemes. There was a strategic agreement between us and Syria, clear evidence that we sensed the threats posed to the region. We were aware that the map of the region would witness comprehensive change.

[Question] There are some in the Arab countries who say the PLO has suffered constant defeats on the military level since 1967. Some say the Palestinian command should be willing to change its strategy or give the responsibility to new younger elements who have new ideas and strategies on how to command the PLO on the military and political levels. Does the PLO intend to carry out these kind of changes or appointments?

[Answer] First of all, one should remember that the Palestinian revolution and the PLO are subjected to objective circumstances which cannot be overlooked. These objective circumstances, regardless of the command and its internal changes, will not change. One of these circumstances is that our people live in many Arab countries, and that in many cases this revolution fights on land that is not its own. In addition to all this, the Palestinian Revolution sometimes fights to be allowed to fight. These are some of the circumstances facing the Palestinian Revolution and the PLO which could not be easily overcome.

[Question] Do we understand from this that there is no intention to reshuffle the current PLO command?

[Answer] Everyone knows the Palestinian command stems from the people's conscience and that it expresses the people's will. If some minor changes in this command take place, these changes could be dictated by circumstances. Some of the leaders may fall as martyrs or the command may deem fit to increase its membership, which has happened in many cases.

[Question] Some Arabs say you personally, and the PLO command, were behind the Arabs' relations with Moscow and that the Palestinians had also opened the door of Arab countries to Khomeyni. The Arabs say neither Moscow nor Khomeyni had contributed anything to your cause or had done anything in the Arabs' interest. Do you feel responsible for forcing -- if we can use the word -- the Arab states into these two matters?

[Answer] I do not boast if I say, despite all the shortcomings, the Palestinian Revolution remains very perceptive. Our revolution is trying hard to gain more friends and it cannot make any mistakes in assessing its friends and enemies. It has been proved through experience over the past few years that the Palestinian Revolution was right in choosing its friends and enemies. The USSR, for example, stood alongside our revolution and offered every aid and support. The PRC also stood alongside the revolution and offered every aid and support. The nonaligned states supported the revolution through their recognition of the PLO. The socialist bloc and the African and Islamic states did the same. We realize that friends are not all on the same level. For instance, there is a friend who offers political aid, a second who offers moral aid, a third financial aid and a fourth is actually an ally who fights with us. The latter is of course the fraternal Arabs. There is no doubt we have not made many errors in assessing our friends and enemies. We were not wrong when we announced that the United States is the enemy of our people's aspirations and that its aggressive policy is against our people and against the attainment of their national rights. The United States has always backed Israel and supplied it with the most destructive weapons to finish our people, strike at their cause and liquidate their revolution.

We were not mistaken when we said Israel considers the Palestinian Revolution a threat to its existence and that it always tries to reduce and then liquidate our revolution. We have always rejected all capitulatory political settlements, stemming from the principle of our certain knowledge of the real Israeli-U.S. intentions.

[Question] Would the PLO accept Beirut as its informational and diplomatic capital city if the borders of Lebanon and the rest of the Arab states become closed to its military operations?

[Answer] The story about military operations is a long one. Almost 3 and 1/2 years ago, we decided that we would no longer strike [at Israel] from the Lebanese borders. We reconfirmed this decision and also informed the Arab foreign minister's council in Tunis of this decision. However, Israel always insisted on provoking us and carrying out counter-operations against the Palestinian Revolution. Israel struck the Lebanese camps and villages, the Arab capitals [as published] and civilian quarters, inflicting hundreds of victims among women, children and old people.

We decided to stop any military operation from Lebanon. We no longer announced anything in Beirut about military operations inside the occupied territories. Our base is inside the occupied territories and our people there are carrying out the operations. We have people there leading the revolution and we depend completely on them.

Our presence in Lebanon is temporary and it will come to an end the minute our land is liberated. We do not want to settle in Lebanon because Lebanon is for the Lebanese. The Lebanese know very well that we continuously try to solve the Lebanese crisis by cooperating with all the parties concerned to reach the national accord. We have fully cooperated with the legitimate authority in this regard. We have always realized, however, that the reactionary powers, colonialists and Israel do not want any Palestinian presence whether political, informational or military.

[Question] Yet do you agree to have Beirut as your informational capital?

[Answer] All Arab capitals should be a place for the Palestinian Revolution's free movements. As I said, we believe that the Lebanese people have offered invaluable sacrifices for the sake of the Palestinian Revolution. We bow to this people who have embraced the Palestinian Revolution and carried out all their national duties towards it under the most critical circumstances.

Yes, we will create the circumstances to serve our revolution. There is no doubt that we will depend on the Arab peoples in all the Arab capitals and countries to support and back our revolution's political, diplomatic and military actions.

[Question] One-third of Lebanon is under Israeli occupation and, consequently, the PLO is also under Israeli occupation if we may say so. What is the solution for this conflict and is it true that you have decided to go underground as you did in 1965?

[Answer] Part of Lebanon is under Israeli occupation. The PLO is not under Israeli occupation but is facing it alongside the Lebanese nationalist and progressive powers in Lebanon. The Palestinian Revolution cannot but defend Lebanon and itself in these critical days the fraternal Lebanese homeland is witnessing. Indeed, we shall spare no effort to preserve Lebanon's independence, unity and safety. We are with the Lebanese people in everything they may say because the Lebanese people are the ones who have embraced our revolution and have shared this long march with us.

We pay our respects to the Lebanese people and their nationalist, revolutionary and progressive powers because they have carried out their national duties and have turned Lebanon into a confrontation state.

[Question] What has France promised you?

[Answer] It is not a matter of promises. France, however, has reassured us of its stance, condemnation and denunciation of the aggression and the importance of ending the occupation and withdrawing the Israeli forces, immediately and unconditionally. The French officials have reiterated that France will exert every possible effort to bring about these objectives.

[Question] Have French officials promised you that they will pressure the United States regarding this issue?

[Answer] I told you that France has indeed reconfirmed its principled stance and will exert every possible effort to solve Lebanon's crisis and end the Israeli occupation because France has historic relations with Lebanon and, therefore, feels it has a special responsibility towards Lebanon's security, independence and unity.

ADN QUESTIONS 'ARAFAT ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD291714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian Revolution, has given an interview to the ADN correspondent in Beirut, Peter Wendt.

Question: Israel is conducting a barbaric war of aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the declared aim of which is the destruction of the PLO.

Answer: First I must stress that is not an Israeli decision. It is an American decision. What the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are presently suffering is aggression through the clear and obvious decision of the U.S. administration, the surrounding circumstances of which not least have led to the resignation of Secretary of State Haig.

The United States is giving this aggression its unreserved support in all spheres. It is a generally recognized fact, however, that no one will succeed in destroying the PLO. The defense struggle we are conducting is already the longest Arab-Israeli war.

There are now eight Israeli divisions in Lebanon. In addition, the entire navy and air force is in action. Crimes have been committed. There have been great losses among the civilian population, amounting to more than 30,000 dead and injured. In addition, 10,000 people are missing and 800,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have become refugees. This figure has risen to more than a million due to an exodus from Beirut in the past 48 hours. Despite all this, no one can destroy the PLO. The PLO represents the Palestinian people and the will of the Arab popular masses.

Question: How do you assess the situation in the 26th day of Israel's war against Lebanon and the PLO?

Answer: The joint armed forces of the Lebanese national progressive movement and the Palestinian Revolution, one must state, even if Beirut is now under blockade, have turned many military doctrines upside down. After the war, much new knowledge will have to be written down.

The situation is undoubtedly complicated. It is difficult for both sides, however, for us and for them. We have never said our revolution would be easy.

Question: How, Comrade 'Arafat, do you assess the firm fighting alliance between the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese national progressive movement?

Answer: We have a unified leadership and we have joint armed forces. They have fought together with double courage. All political and military decisions are made jointly.

The aggression has proved the strength of relations between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the firm fighting relations between the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Revolution. We have fought together and suffered losses together. The heroic battles that took place were joint battles.

This Israeli aggression is aimed not only at the destruction of the PLO but also of the Lebanese national progressive movement. Half of Lebanon is now occupied and the Zionist enemy will not simply leave the country again because he has designs on south Lebanon. The aggression has clearly proved this.

Question: At present, intensive consultations between the leadership of the PLO and the Government of Lebanon are taking place. What are these consultations about?

Answer: We are trying to reach an agreement which will determine the nature of relations between the PLO and the state of Lebanon, that is to say, which defines the form of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and the type of bilateral relations. In this, however, we cannot ignore the fact that there are U.S.-Israeli blackmail attempts against us.

Question: How do you assess the attitude of the Arab peoples and states toward Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples?

Answer: The attitude of the Arab peoples without a doubt must be assessed very highly. Active efforts are being made by the Arab states to end this Israeli aggression. Here Saudi Arabia is playing a significant role. I am in contact with the heads of Arab states, especially with King Fahd.

Finally, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee addressed greetings and thanks to the people of the GDR. Yasir 'Arafat said:

I would like to sincerely thank the people and the Government of the GDR for the friendship they have proclaimed for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, particularly at this difficult time. This shows how close and firm relations are between the GDR and the PLO and between the two peoples. Our people will never forget this attitude.

The stance of the friendly GDR is an example of the solidarity the socialist states, led by the Soviet Union, are showing toward the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in this crisis.

The Arab peoples, especially the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, will never forget the courageous support and the friendship of the GDR.

PALESTINIAN UNION CALLS FOR WEST BANK STRIKE

JN282243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2203 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Brothers, the Palestinian Workers General Union today issued the following appeal addressed to Palestinian workers inside the occupied land:

Brother worker, for the past 4 weeks the Palestinian Revolution has been confronting the most barbaric Zionist onslaught against Lebanese cities and villages as well as Palestinian camps and gatherings. The Zionist enemy has massed about 120,000 soldiers, including reservists who [normally] work at various establishments and factories, in order to finish the Palestinian Revolution and stamp out the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian Revolution is confronting with unprecedented heroism and valor the entire U.S. war machine, including aircraft, tanks and frigates, and is inflicting heavy losses on the invading forces. The battle with the enemy will continue and will favor the revolution and the people. The enemy will fail to attain its objective of ending the revolution's existence and power, thanks to the magnificent steadfastness, valiant confrontation and sincere efforts of all honorable men in our nation and the international arena.

We call upon you, brother worker, to take part in this battle, thus contributing to the honor of the efforts to avoid the annihilation of your people. The Zionist enemy is taking advantage of your efforts and drops of sweat. It is using you as a substitute for Israeli soldiers it is sending to the battlefield to kill the women, children and elderly of your people.

Refrain from working at enemy establishments and factories in order to avoid adding other soldiers to the enemy's forces. Refrain from going to enemy establishments in order to add more fighters and militants to the ranks of the revolution and the people.

We call on you to join your fellow workers, who did not go to work at enemy establishments today.

PLF OFFICIAL ON LEBANON SITUATION, FUTURE OF PLO

LD292154 Kuwait KUNA in English 1855 GMT 29 Jun 82

[By Muhammad Salam]

[Text] Beirut, June 29 (KUNA) -- A radical Palestinian guerrilla leader Tuesday declared his movement's responsibility for the rocketing of an Israeli armored personnel vehicle in the Israeli-occupied southern Beirut suburb of Ad-Damur.

"I cannot give you an exact casualty figure for the operation, but I can assure you that our fighters have returned safely to base after carrying out the operation before dawn Monday," in the Ad-Damur area 20 kilometers south of here, according to Abu 'Abbas of the radical Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) in an exclusive interview with KUNA.

The 32-year-old Abu 'Abbas said "I wouldn't be disclosing a secret if I tell you that hundreds of our PLF guerrillas are still operating behind Israeli invasion lines along the southern-coastal strip from Khaldam to Tyre," Abu 'Abbas said. "We maintain constant contact with these groups that are carrying out operations at central orders issued from Beirut."

Abu 'Abbas expressed the belief that "A major confrontation between the Palestinian Resistance and Israel will break out in western Beirut soon despite the numerous negotiations currently underway between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese state to avoid such a battle."

Abu 'Abbas stressed that the PLO will "never negotiate with Israel. The decision is to negotiate only with the Lebanese state."

In answering a question about reported plans to evacuate Palestinian guerrillas from Israeli-besieged western Beirut by ships Abu 'Abbas said: "We, as PLF, have no such a decision. In fact, there is no such a PLO decision, as of yet."

When asked what would the PLF do in case of an evacuation decision by the PLO Abu 'Abbas said: "I personally will not join any evacuation operation under any flag was it by sea, land or air, we are trained fighters and we can walk our way across enemy lines if we get killed we die in our true capacity, fighters we live and fighters we die, we do not wish to live as traitors."

Abu 'Abbas insisted that the Israelis are trying to picture an expected battle in Beirut as "equal to the fate of the Palestinian Resistance."

"This is un-truce [as received] Beirut is a geographic position, an important geographic position, we may lose it in war with the Israelis as we have lost other positions, but the loss of Beirut will not be the loss of the Palestinian Resistance."

'Abbas said he was "certain that a new Palestinian Resistance, a more revolutionary, true revolutionary resistance, will emerge when the current circumstances are over."

"We will be more free to operate, we will be revolutionaries again," Abu 'Abbas said. "We will be more terrorist, real terrorist, and more violent in the future against all the enemies, the Israelis as well as the new enemies who emerged on the political map of the Middle East," Abu 'Abbas said.

"PLO politicians have pulled the rein of our military activity against Israel. They always wanted us to cool it militarily, they always counted on this regime or that state as friends, they always luctured [as received] in diplomacy and the need to keep our image shining," he explained. "When this era is over, and whether we stay in Lebanon or not, we will have no politicians, no peoples of words, we will have fighters left with explosives and weapons, we will not be an institution, we will have nothing to lose, those who have nothing lose nothing, we will start winning, bit by bit, but we will start winning," Abu 'Abbas announced.

Abu 'Abbas said "Palestinian refugee camps in a sisterly Arab state were besieged by government troops and intelligence agents since 9 June, the third day of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon." He withheld further identification of the reported Arab state and aims of the move.

When asked whether guerrillas will be able to operate against Israel from other Arab states than Lebanon Abu 'Abbas said, "We are used to operate in difficult circumstances. We were besieged in a two-kilometer-wide area of western Beirut from the year 1977 to 1980; the building housing offices of our headquarters in Tarjo al-Jadidah was blasted in Dec 1978 and despite that we carried out one of our most courageous operations against Israel in the settlement of Nahariyya during that particular period."

"Wait and see, we will emerge much more violent against Israel and the new enemies who appeared on the political map of the Middle East," Abu 'Abbas threatens.

ARAB LEAGUE ENVOY REACTS TO HAIG RESIGNATION

LD261056 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 26 Jun (KUNA) -- Dr Clovis Maqsud, ambassador of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, has said that in the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Israel lost "a friend and supporter" for its invasion of Lebanon. He explained that Haig used delay tactics through his directives to his American envoy, Philip Habib, and the American delegation to the UN Security Council, in order to gain time on Israel's behalf for it to achieve its goals in Lebanon.

Dr Maqsud said Haig's resignation has taken place "under the pressure of events and as a result of the growing international denunciation of the massacre Israel is committing against the Lebanese and Palestinians in addition to the enhanced awareness of the American public, especially in the Senate, known for its support for Israel."

In a statement to KUNA, Dr Maqsud mentioned that these facts have led the U.S. President "to become more conscious that Haig's support and concern for the Israeli invasion have damaged America's interests and prestige, and have resulted in its international isolation." Dr Maqsud pointed out that the statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who stressed that there is no need to publicly attribute any blame to Begin, although this blame is an urgent political necessity to restrain the Zionist state. [sentence as received]

He said the appointment of George Shultz as secretary of state will restore harmony to the decisionmaking process and will entrust it to a person more sensitive to Arab feelings, which will be taken more into consideration when this policy is drafted. Dr Maqsud added that this change does not mean the American administration "will abandon what is entrenched in its Middle East policy. However, it will become less tolerant of Israel excesses, its expansionist and aggressive policy and massacres."

Dr Maqsud warned against excessive optimism, and said all that could be said at present is that there is less scope for pessimism than there was a few days ago. He stressed the importance of convening the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Tunis and the need to adopt collective decisions, to present a united stand to the world which would restore to the Arabs [words indistinct]. He said this stand is the only way to deal with the situation in Lebanon.

'ARAFAT PRAISES POPE JOHN PAUL STATEMENTS

NC290716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has welcomed statements made by Pope John Paul II, saying: The declaration on the pope's intention to go to Lebanon will lead to the strengthening of the cause of justice, righteousness, humanitarianism and peace. He added: By this, the pope is expressing his support and stands at the side of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in facing the treacherous and criminal invasion of the neo-Nazis, the Zionists.

BAHRAINPLO'S AZ-ZA'NUN MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 29 JUNE

GF291022 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Manama, 29 Jun (WAKH) -- Salim az-Za'nun, Fatah Central Committee member, left Manama for Kuwait this morning following a 1-day visit to Bahrain in the course of his tour of the region. During the visit Az-Za'nun delivered a letter from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, pertaining to the current Arab situation after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In a predeparture statement to WAKH, Salim az-Za'nun called on Arab countries capable of influencing the United States to take positive action to affect U.S. interests in a way that will make it respect the Arab will. He said: "We do not want the United States to stand with us, but we want it, as a superpower, to remain neutral."

Az-Za'nun expressed regret over the results of the Arab foreign ministers conference. "We hoped that at least a Gulf summit would be held. We still hope for such a stand because the prompt breakup of the Arab foreign ministers conference without issuing a statement responds to what Philip Habib said: There is an Arab and international consensus to disarm the resistance. This is resignation to the status quo, failure to adopt decisive stands to confront the battles of fate with the Zionist enemy." Az-Za'nun said if the Arab nation and leaders were in better shape, they would perform better service, as in 1973, when they announced the oil embargo to the United States and Europe, and as when President Houari Boumedienne visited Moscow to urge Soviet leaders to adopt an advanced stand on the Arab-Zionist conflict. He added that creating the nonconsolidation crisis of Arab countries and evading discussion of requests under the pretext of a lack of consensus lack justification because any individual Arab country can take such steps and provide an example for the others without the need for consensus or a meeting.

Salim az-Za'nun praised the French stand and French President Francois Mitterrand's initiative, describing it as a turning point in French policy because France does not accept the Zionist barbarism in Lebanon. The initiative is also an acknowledgement of the [pre-invasion] status quo, because wiping an entire people from the face of the earth is no longer acceptable in this epoch. He expressed hope that other European countries will follow suit by taking a balanced and pro-Palestine stand.

Regarding the PLO's attitude toward the stand of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said: We had hoped that the Soviet Union's stand would surpass what we have felt in this continuing battle. The Palestinian official affirmed that the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces have enough power to confront this siege and fight and remain steadfast for at least 6 months. These forces are ready to fight to the last man and will win one of two good things: victory or martyrdom.

Az-Za'nun said the PLO is willing to accept any honorable solution, but there is a red line that cannot be crossed: The arms of the Palestinian Revolution are our life, and consequently any solution involving disarmament is utterly rejected by the Palestinian Revolution.

Regarding what has been said by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak about forming a Palestinian government-in-exile, Az-Za'nun expressed the PLO's rejection of such a government, saying: We haven't achieved a victory that calls for such a government. When we achieve victory, we will think of forming a government. He said: We do not object to the entry of the Lebanese Army into west Beirut under specific conditions and under agreements concluded with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, but after the withdrawal of Israel. However, such a matter is harmful under the circumstances and might be exploited by the Phalangist side which controls the greater part of this.

The Palestinian official warned of the imperialist plan the Zionist enemy is implementing. He said in the next phase the Israeli deluge will cover our Arab soil with the aim of controlling the oilfields.

Regarding the extent of Arab pressure on the United States for the sake of the Palestinian cause, Az-Za'nun said: The reports we have received from the United States indicate that there is no tangible pressure on the United States. On the contrary, pro-Arab congressmen are appealing to Arab governments to pressure the U.S. administration to stop Haig's strong inclination to support the U.S.-Israeli plan.

KUWAIT

DECREE BANS TAPES CONTAINING POLITICAL MATERIAL

GF291216 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Hamad ar-Rumi, Information Ministry under secretary for technical affairs, has absolutely banned the sale or recording of tapes or films containing political material. A decree issued by Ar-Rumi on this matter says it has been noticed recently that some stores have been selling cassettes and videotapes containing political material that is critical of some Arab heads of state.

IRANIAN ENVOY MEETS FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD292236 Tehran IRNA in English 2016 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 29, IRNA -- Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait, met and conferred with the legal affairs managing director of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, Dr Razaghi, today.

In the meeting they discussed different issues and the recent changes in the region especially after the victory of Khorramshahr (liberated by the Islamic combatants on May 24). At the end of the meeting, the Iranian ambassador said that his negotiations were satisfactory.

ARAB TIMES INTERVIEWS MINISTER ON GCC ARMY

GF271110 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Kuwait, June 26 (KUNA) -- A prospect of a united Gulf Cooperation Council army was raised here yesterday by Defence Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah in a press interview.

Speaking on a number of related topics, and upholding the Kuwaiti women's right to vote in the process, the minister said the campaign of unifying the component armed forces would 'take time' but efforts were being made to accelerate the scheme.

The Gulf Cooperation Council groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman, in addition to Kuwait.

"It is in the interest of all spheres, notably training, organization and arms acquisition," Shaykh Salim was quoted as saying. He was talking to AL-KHIRRIJ, a magazine published by the Kuwait University Graduates Association.

The Kuwaiti minister was less optimistic about the prospects of a 'united Arab army' sponsored by the Arab League and commanded by a single leadership. "We have witnessed many merger attempts in the Arab world which ended in failure," he commented.

Kuwait's foreign policy is very clear, the minister said. "We are a non-aligned country, by which we mean that we are not linked to any political bloc, alliance or any particular power." This non-aligned stand however did not preclude armament imports from as many sources as possible, in his view. Elaborating on this view, Shaykh Salim said 'diversification of our weapons supplies is a must if we wish to achieve independence and freedom.' But the general policy was to establish an armament industry locally as a means to gain strategic and national strength, he added. "We cannot depend on a single source of armaments and on the other hand we can depend on our local production," the minister said.

Shaykh Salim welcomed graduates to join the army. "The Defense Ministry needs people with many diverse qualifications," he said. "We need graduates in medicine, science, technical experts. Any university graduate would be automatically granted the rank of first lieutenant in the army."

In this respect, Shaykh Salim said women had a great role to play. "All over the world, women tend to man radar installations, air defense systems, electronic equipment etc in the army," he pointed out. "In addition, they have a part to play in the medical and catering aspects of army operations. Similarly, Kuwaiti women have a role to play in the armed forces and in the Defense Ministry." And added he as an afterthought: "Women must have the right to vote and to be elected to the National Assembly because they have proved their worth in all other fields." The National Assembly last January turned down a proposal to grant Kuwaiti women a right to vote.

Meanwhile Shaykh Salim also spoke about Arab campaigns to highlight just Arab causes. "Arab diplomacy and media must coordinate so as to win the world over to our just and clear causes. If the world only gets the view of the enemy, it is up to us to change that situation, we are responsible."

The minister said information media was a 'dangerous weapon' which should be handled only by experts. But the Arabs do have the means to carry out their own information campaign. All that they are lacking is coordination, he said.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

GF281355 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "They Met and It Would Have Been Better Had They Not"]

[Excerpts] The Arab foreign ministers concluded their emergency meeting in Tunis and dispersed. We, who are heavily burdened with the plight, can only say we wish they had not met. According to the Arab League secretary general, the ministers and representatives agreed to form a committee to follow up contacts on the international level to pressure Israel.

We do not know what the ministers said or whether they adopted secret decisions. However, according to the statement, this result is the immediate consequence of the weak Arab situation itself. There is nothing new to do except to knock on the doors of other countries with humiliation and sadness.

It is strange that we usually make the same mistake and revolve in the same circle. It is the usual weakness which has brought the Israeli army to the gates of Beirut. Although continuously seeking "international pressure" led us to such a situation, we continue seeking it as though we were drug addicts, for although addicts realize drugs are dangerous, harmful and destructive they use them because they are stupid nonentities.

We continue to seek this "international pressure" to not only make Israel retreat one step backward to its previous line but to force it to retreat a few kilometers behind what it has newly swallowed in its continuous 8-year expansionist cycle. Now we ask the world to make it leave Beirut and not bring it down on the heads of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples within it.

Even the Palestinian gun, which has stood for national obstinacy and insubordination against this weak Arab situation, has been trapped and has been considered sinful proof of the deeply rooted despair in our hearts.

There was, no doubt, remarkable success in covering up this weakness. The emergency conference did not approve any of the Arab working papers submitted to it. Instead, it decided to form a committee to contact other countries and avoided any Arab decision or practical measures against the United States.

What is required, as the Arab League secretary general says, is to implement the Security Council resolutions calling for Arabs and Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. We agreed on Arab withdrawal from Lebanon, whereas we did not lay down any bases on which Israel can also "withdraw" from Lebanon.

It is certain the situation will end with Arab "withdrawal." Is not the U.S.-Israeli goal to expel all the Arabs from their lands as if this land were the "property" of the United States and Israel? Israel has delegated the U.S. envoy to fulfill all its demands in Lebanon. He is carrying out this task in Beirut in a startling harmony between Israeli military policy and U.S. policy. If the Arabs do not meet Philip Habib's demands, the Israeli "U.S." army will assume authority for what is coming. What is coming, as the Arabs want, is the United States and Israel.

"Many happy returns" for you with every "Arab committee."

AL-WATAN CALLS FOR CHEDLI KLIBI'S RESIGNATION

LD201150 Kuwait KUNA in English 1030 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, June 29 (KUNA) -- Extracts from Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Tuesday:

AL-WATAN on the Arab League:

"The advantages drawn out of the Arab League apparatus should be closely examined for they are absolutely nil on the political level and almost so on the cultural, economic and social levels. We call upon Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to immediately resign his post.

The Secretary General of the Economic Unity Council Fakhri (Qadduri) did that recently although his responsibility is much less and the aspects of his work are much limited compared to those of the Arab League secretary general whose resignation is more called for than the resignation of any other.

"The Arab League has failed in taking a single successful initiative to solve any of the problems suffered in the eastern, western or the peninsula [words indistinct] Arab world.

"The Arab League in addition has failed in taking any role regarding the Iranian-Iraqi dispute which had a grave adverse effect on the Arab position regarding the conflict with Israel.

"The Arab League has failed in reconvening the Arab summit conference in Fez. The summit collapse marked the beginning of the end of the joint Arab action.

"Moreover, the Arab League has failed to participate, on whatever scale, in solving the Lebanese problem and was incapable of holding an Arab meeting at the time of the Israeli invasion until three weeks have passed and 15,000 Palestinian and Lebanese were killed.

"These are but examples of the Arab League's failure which we do not blame the secretary general personally for as much as we believe it is an expression of the disappointing and crippled Arab reality.

"Nevertheless, the chief official of the Arab League is morally responsible for this failure. As such, and with insistence and sincerity, we urge him to act bravely and honestly and announce his resignation as he was incapable of performing his duties even if this was due to reasons beyond his control."

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BULGARIA, MEETS LEADERS

For Sofia BTA and Domestic Service reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir to Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 29 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-MADINAH ANALYZES U.S. 'SUBORDINATION TO ISRAEL'

GF300619 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Facts for the Coming Stage"]

[Text] The fact that has been obvious to the whole world up to now is that Israel is the United States. This is clear from the U.S. support which has helped Israel to live for a long time in the occupied Arab lands. The alliance between Israel and the United States is a long story imposed on the U.S. administration by the following factors:

1. The Jewish majority in the U.S. Senate and its pressure;
2. The U.S. economy which is controlled by the "Jewish lira;" and
3. The gains presidential candidates get from the Jews.

These three factors have resulted in U.S. subordination to Israel. Those who shape U.S. decisions concerning the Middle East are Jews and those who approve any official decisions concerning the Middle East are also Jews. Hence, the whole matter is nothing more than a Jewish decision, Jewish support and Jewish action against the Arab existence on Arab land.

By comparing the interests the United States achieves via the Arab side with the interests Israel achieves for the United States, the following results are obtained:

1. The temporary and transient U.S. gains are achieved through its Arab relations.
2. The United States obtains most of its living needs from the Arab countries.
3. The U.S. spread on the globe is achieved by the Arab side.
4. The Jews' stage in history includes both Americans and non-Americans; hence, there is an ideological link.
5. The Jews enjoy the organized ability to manage and operate the U.S. economy. Therefore, they have an impact on U.S. administration attempts to pressure Israel.
6. The Jews are very committed to their religion. They stick to their religion more than the Christians. Therefore, they consider land and history as part of their religion, while the Arabs have differences.

From here, we can say our efforts to achieve our goals and liberate our lands should be directed toward the following:

1. Working to disintegrate the strong religious coherence of Jewish society;
2. Presenting a unified Islamic Arab view acting in favor of our history and land; and
3. Working to effectively and seriously influence policymaking inside the U.S. administration by exploiting our capabilities.

As a result, our features will be similar, as will our objectives.

UAE

DAILIES CONSIDER RESULTS OF TUNIS MEETING

GF281000 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0715 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 28 Jun (WAM) -- Today's local newspapers express regret that the emergency Arab foreign ministers conference ended in Tunis yesterday without reaching anything to effectively achieve a minimal unified Arab stand to succor Lebanon and support the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and with [words indistinct] international resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD says the Arab foreign ministers could not even issue a threatening or denouncing statement this time because this seems to disagree with the virtue of Arab silence." They could not refer even implicitly to secret military decisions to confront the enemy.

The newspaper's editorial concludes by saying: "In light of all these facts, we call upon every sincere Arab country and every sincere Arab leader to adopt and publicly announce its own stand, and to use all its economic and military weapons to support the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples because what cannot be achieved entirely should not be abandoned altogether."

The Dubayy newspaper AL-BAYAN says international action is required. There is no objection to it, "but when the Arab League produces only this, it is unacceptable and inconceivable."

AL-BAYAN adds: "Certainly Israel will not wait for Arab action on the international level -- as decided by the Arab League yesterday -- to begin tomorrow. Israel's losses in this war are great and can only be recouped by two things: annihilation of the resistance and imposition of a humiliating peace upon Lebanon. Both of these will be decided in the pending battle of Beirut, which is awaiting international Arab action."

Under the title "We Have Been Clearly Exposed Before Our Enemies and Ourselves," the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ affirms that the result with which the Arab ministers and representatives emerged yesterday was "the coronation of the stands of the Arab governments -- whether the government which accepted the cease-fire, the one which did not lift a finger regarding the Zionist invasion, that which used geographical distance from Lebanon as a pretext, that which stressed the necessity of contacting the United States, or that which spread rumors claiming the PLO had planned 'sabotage' operations in certain Arab countries at a time when the invading Zionist armies were indiscriminately killing Palestinians and Lebanese and adding Lebanese territory to the rest of the [occupied] Arab territories."

AL-FAJR attributes the failure of the Arab foreign ministers to reach specific results to the absence of clear strategic policy under which Arab affairs could be managed in such austere times. The newspaper adds editorially: "We are now living amid the crisis with its full proportions and dangers. We were supposed to have had a plan for these crises and a policy to determine our action, especially because we have known for some time that we were going to face crises and dangers and that the enemies of our nation have been devising plans for us. It is difficult to ask our politicians to initiate such steps while we are amid the deluge."

AL-WAHDAH affirms that the Saudi warning by King Fahd as "the most eloquent response yet to the obnoxious U.S.-Zionist assault against the Arab soil of Lebanon."

The newspaper affirms that what is needed now is "using all instruments of pressure available to the Arabs -- and how many they are! -- in order to convince the Reagan administration that it is committing a massacre that will wreck its interests in the region before it wrecks the solid Palestinian existence whose international character has gained something that cannot be ignored."

YAR

PRESIDENT'S UNITY ADVISER RETURNS FROM PDRY

GF300623 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Husayn ad-Dafa'i, president's adviser for unity affairs, returned to San'a' today after conveying a message from Brother Col 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

Brother ad-Dafa'i said he is carrying a reply message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the brother president. He said he met with a number of officials in the southern part of the homeland and discussed with them issues of mutual concern for the [word indistinct] and discussed Arab issues. He said his visit was lucrative and successful.

GHALI LEAVES FOR PARIS WITH MESSAGE 29 JUNE

JN291026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Paris today with a message from President Husni Mubarak to French President Francois Mitterrand.

The message deals with the situation in Lebanon and French-Egyptian coordination, which is attempting to adopt practical steps to avert further deterioration of the situation there and end the current crisis.

Meets With Mitterrand

JN291956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 29 Jun (MENA) -- President Francois Mitterrand received Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, this evening. Following the meeting, Ghali said he had come to Paris to deliver a letter from President Husni Mubarak to President Mitterrand and to hold consultations with the French Government on a joint French-Egyptian action aimed at reaching a speedy solution to the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Lebanese Republic. Ghali said he hopes these consultations will strengthen diplomatic and political cooperation between Egypt and France, not only in their bilateral efforts but also within the United Nations. He pointed out that this Egyptian-French cooperation is aimed at finding an immediate solution to the Middle East problem. He stressed the need for preserving the PLO and for Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon within a joint diplomatic action. Ghali said the first aim was to reach an immediate solution to the Palestinian problem.

Answering a question on whether there is a joint Egyptian-French plan aimed at evacuating the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon under honorable circumstances, Ghali said: We are still in the consultation stage. I will meet soon with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson for fresh consultations on all points that might contribute toward a solution to the Middle East crisis.

In response to a question, Ghali denied that Egyptian ships supported by French ships will transfer the Palestinians from Lebanon.

Answering a question on whether Egypt supports the withdrawal of the PLO as a military organization from Lebanon, Ghali said: We believe the PLO is one of the most important bodies for the Palestinian people and, therefore, must be preserved in the interest of peace and to reach a peaceful solution to the Middle East dispute.

Dr Butrus Ghali declined to comment on a question about the Arab countries' stands toward events in Lebanon. He only commented on the statement issued by the EEC states tonight by saying that it represents a positive contribution. He added: We need other such actions to help the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Observers in Paris believe President Francois Mitterrand's reception of Dr Butrus Ghali at the Elysee Palace immediately after his arrival this afternoon indicates two things: First, France's interest in the Lebanese crisis. So far, France has undertaken several initiatives, including Mitterrand's call for declaring western Beirut neutral, disengaging the warring forces and withdrawing all armed forces from Beirut as a first step toward the Israeli army's complete withdrawal from Lebanon. Another French initiative was calling the UN Security Council into session and submitting a draft resolution, which was vetoed by the United States. Second, France's interest in Egypt's positive and active role toward the Lebanese crisis.

Informed French sources said President Mubarak's message to Mitterrand contains an Egyptian initiative aimed at avoiding the surrender of the Palestinians and at containing the crisis in Lebanon.

It also contains an Egyptian concept of a solution for this crisis. The sources said Egypt is currently exerting great efforts and is playing a role to resolve the crisis. In this respect, they indicated the presence of PLO representatives in Cairo. They also indicated President Mubarak's proposals on the establishment of a Palestinian government in Cairo.

Meets With Cheysson

JN292042 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 29 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that during his meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson they discussed a number of different formulas to prolong the cease-fire now holding in Lebanon and to disengage Israeli and Palestinian forces.

Commenting on his meeting with Claude Cheysson this evening, Ghali said they reached an agreement formula on Lebanon and that it may be adopted within the framework of the United Nations. Ghali described his talks with Cheysson as significantly important to the attempts to reach a solution for the Palestinian problem, starting with the Palestinian people's right to practice self-determination.

Ghali asserted that Egypt and France agree that it is impossible to resolve the Middle East crisis except through recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Asked his opinion on the establishment of a Palestinian state, Dr Ghali said: This is the Palestinian people's decision. Dr Ghali said he will resume his talks with Cheysson tomorrow.

'ALI RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM WASHINGTON, GENEVA

JN291753 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1648 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from Geneva today after a 24-day visit to Washington and Geneva. 'Ali left Cairo on 5 June for Geneva, where he had a medical checkup before going to Washington.

During his stay in Washington, 'Ali met with senior U.S. officials, headed by President Ronald Reagan, and discussed the current Middle East situation, particularly issues related to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. During his meeting with the U.S. President, 'Ali exerted intensive efforts toward realizing a cease-fire in Lebanon and an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. 'Ali's efforts had a great effect in bringing about a cease-fire in Lebanon.

MUBARAK RECEIVES CHADIAN ENVOYS, HABRE'S MESSAGE

JN291108 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre dealing with bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Mouli Seid, Chadian minister of education, and Brahim Mahamat Tidie, Chadian deputy foreign minister, currently visiting Cairo, when they were received by the president this morning.

The meeting was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Ambassador Ahmad Fu'ad, assistant director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry.

PRESS SCORES U.S., ISRAELI STANDS ON LEBANON

NC282339 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 28 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) -- In Tuesday's editorials, Cairo newspapers express their regret over the U.S. stand toward the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The papers draw attention to the danger of Israel's attempts to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance to peace in the Middle East.

AL-JUMHURIYAH warns that the U.S. support of the attempt to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance will drag the area into successive acts of violence, the first targets of which will be U.S. interests. The paper stresses that the destruction of the PLO will only serve the advocates of subversion and those wanting the head of peace. AL-JUMHURIYAH says it is not right for the United States to indirectly encourage this, having been led by Israel's shortsighted policy. It points out that with its terrorist forces in Lebanon, Israel has become responsible for the loss of the chance for peace. The paper says Egypt does not want the United States to share this responsibility.

AL-AHRAM says the U.S. position on the Israeli aggression is not understood, produces perplexity and reveals the absence of a clear plan based on an effective course of action. The paper says Secretary of State Haig's resignation may (?forebode) domestic differences and fumbling, leading to the loss of a positive political presence. AL-AHRAM points out that the Israeli military arrogance does not allow an Israeli political line and the possibilities of a peaceful solution, because the concepts of the military establishment override direct political methods and inspire the suppression, imposition and surrender as a basis for any solution.

AL-AHRAM WARNS AGAINST PARTITIONING LEBANON

JN270923 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 27 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM's editorial tackles the situation in Lebanon under the title "The Partitioning of Lebanon." The paper says: It seems the international community no longer believes what the Israeli Government announces. The Israeli Government's announcements obviously contradict the Israeli military actions. The best proof is the way Begin was received at the United Nations when he addressed the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament at a time when his weapons were strafing Palestinian strongholds and Lebanese citizens. The paper adds: It is likely that there are other hidden objectives behind the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. It is also likely that the Israeli Government's declared objectives, although void since they are based on aggression, are just a cover. Efforts are being focused on reducing, amending or dealing with these objectives in one way or another, not realizing that the hidden objectives have almost been fulfilled on the land.

The paper explains that among the hidden objectives is one covered by the declared objective of uprooting the Palestinian presence from Lebanese territory. The hidden objective is the redistribution of Lebanese territory in a way protecting Israeli interests. Israel will try to use part of south Lebanon to achieve this objective. We see Sa'd Haddad's state in the south extending not to constitute a long-term Lebanese barrier but to become an Israeli extension to defend Israel itself.

This extension will include in addition to the military factor economic, monetary and cultural infiltration until the day Israeli laws are applied to the entire area. This in itself means annexation. As for the central area [of Lebanon] a mini-Lebanon may be established under Christian rule in return for Muslim rule in northern Lebanon. As for Al-Biqa', it may be left for Syria as compensation for the Golan.

AL-AHRAR SCORES ARAB INACTION OVER LEBANON

PM251619 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 21 Jun 82 p 4

['Ismat al-Hawwari article: "Arabs, Learn Fighting Skills So You Will Live"]

[Excerpts] In the recent past the late president [Anwar as-Sadat] declared that the October war was the last and final war. We wish that he was with us today to see how what he unilaterally announced has found no response in Israel. While we have made a pledge and a promise, we find that Israel's criminality knows no limits. In Lebanon Israel is killing and wiping out innocent people.

In the recent past the last president declared that the Israelis were honorable people who kept their promises. We wish that he was here today to see that Israeli honor is vileness and treachery itself; it is meanness in its worst forms. Where is the honor in shedding blood and splitting open women's bellies? They are the scum of humanity, whom Heaven has cursed and God condemned.

In the recent past the late president sought a lasting peace with Israel. We wish that he was here today to learn that Zionist peace is the peace of bullets and napalm, the peace of tanks and Phantoms, the peace of killing, annihilation and destruction, peace based on usurpation and aggression. It is peace for them and death for others.

In the recent past the late president acted against the Lawyers Association, dismissed its legitimate council and prosecuted its members because they celebrated Palestine Day and dared to raise the Palestinian flag on the association's building. We wish that he was here with us today to learn how the Israeli enemy has unmasked his ugly face. Not only is this enemy striving to bring down the Palestinian flag, he is also moving ferociously toward bringing down all Arab flags and crushing the whole Arab nation.

In the recent past the late president declared that by fighting Israel he would be fighting America and that he could not fight against America. We wish that he was with us today to see the epic fighting of the Palestinian Revolution, whose fighters are seeking martyrdom as they resist with unique courage the hordes of the Israeli-U.S. invasion.

In the recent past the late president described the Palestinian people's struggle as a struggle over microphones and in cabarets. We wish that he was with us today to see fighters bearing arms and rushing to the battlefield seeking death and not the pleasures of life. They are all refusing to surrender. They are martyrs who are defending the whole Arab nation. We wish that he was with us today to see senior Israeli officers of the alliance being felled by the Palestinian revolutionary forces' bullets.

In the recent past the late president declared that he refused to take any steps to resume relations with the sister Arab states. We wish that he was with us today to see that the new leadership is working to thaw the ice and mend relations with the Arab states.

We saw President Mubarak taking a splendid initiative when he went to Saudi Arabia, despite the severance of diplomatic relations with it, in order to express condolences on the death of its king.

What is taking place in Lebanon today is a war of annihilation and eradication against which neither cave dwellers nor palace dwellers will be safe; neither the nomad Bedouins nor the urban citizen will be spared his war. This war is not far from the oil-rich Arabs. We all, from the ocean to the Gulf, are the target of the U.S.-Israeli expansionist designs. What has taken place in Lebanon is as clear as an open book; it is clear to anyone who can see. It is foolish to claim that what has happened was not expected or that what is happening in Lebanon today will not happen in another Arab country tomorrow.

U.S. Participation in Invasion

Those who are looking toward a U.S. role to save the situation in Lebanon are expecting mercy from the enemy and seeking his compassion because they do not realize that the United States is a mutual partner in what is taking place. Have not these deluded people realized from the third day of the war that the United States has revealed its actual participation in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon? It has moved its fleet to the Lebanese shores, thus brandishing its sword in the face of any potential Arab move while the Israeli forces were moving into Lebanon in order to crush the fighting forces and disperse them.

Have not these deluded people heard U.S. Secretary of State Haig declaring that the United States cannot force Israel to cease firing?

Arabs, Enough Condemnation and Denunciation

This is a feeble and lame Arab stand. Lebanon is appealing to the Arab leaders asking for an Arab summit but nobody is responding. What shame on the Arab nation will history record today for its terrible silence at a time when the Palestinian fedayeen are alone setting the most splendid examples of heroism on the battlefield?

Arabs, what kind of human beings are you? You constantly boast about chivalry and honor and sing the praises of nationalism and gallantry. While the Palestinian forces are standing fast alone against the war of annihilation and resisting the enemy tanks, aircraft and warships they have received nothing from you but statements of condemnation and denunciation -- statements that never killed a fly, let alone a tank.

What Is To Be Done Now?

Arabs, you have means of fighting that your enemy does not have. You have oil, the source of energy for aircraft and tanks, and you have your financial assets that drive the economic powers. You have a history filled with heroism and triumphs against the most powerful empires. You have, over and above this, a manpower that worries your enemy.

Arabs, today's world understands only the logic of power. Refuse to be good, for the good are closer to the dead. Arabs, patience is no longer the key to a better situation; rather it is might that is the key to a better situation. Arabs, learn fighting skills so that you will live.

AL-AKHBAR: REAGAN ADMINISTRATION INCOMPETENT

PM290801 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Absence From Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] We have said this before, we repeat it and confirm it again, and all the evidence and facts indicate that the United States is not concerned with what is happening in Lebanon, with the abominable acts and atrocities Israel is committing in Lebanon or with what Israel declares about its intentions to dominate and rule the Palestinians and the Lebanese or what plans it has for Lebanon's future. Most unfortunately, some people do not see this and still have faith in the United States and the U.S. conscience despite the evidence to the contrary.

The entire world has reacted and all the world leaders have denounced Israel's actions in Lebanon and its atrocities against the Palestinians -- except for the United States which has stood and still stands apart from all this; the world has not heard a single word from it rebuking Israel. The people are trying to find an explanation for this failure but cannot find one single reasonable explanation.

Recently the American commentator Anthony Lewis tried to explain this by saying that the U.S. Government is impotent in the face of Israel. He said Israel's operation in Lebanon was not a limited one but is rather a war aimed at eradicating Palestinian nationalism. The American commentator asserted that there is no U.S. leadership at present and that President Reagan's administration is the least competent of the U.S. governments and the most pitiful in the field of foreign policy in the 20th century.

Apparently the American commentator was describing an actual fact, for hardly a day passes without people seeing the weakness of U.S. foreign policy and without contradictions appearing within the U.S. administration and between those who plan U.S. policy with Reagan. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's sudden resignation was a surprise to those who did not know the facts about the U.S. administration, but not for those who knew; in fact, they have been expecting something even worse. U.S. foreign policy will suffer from weaknesses the like of which it has not known in the 20th century, as the American commentator said.

There is no doubt that Haig's resignation is due to the current differences over siding with and supporting Israel in all the atrocities it is committing against the Palestinians and its wanton actions against the elderly, women and children, of whom it has killed thousands. In fact, political quarters have considered Haig's resignation the beginning of a new era and a clear sign of change in the situation, particularly in view of the choice of George Shultz as secretary of state, a businessman known for his relations with the Arab oil countries.

But the hours that followed Haig's resignation did not indicate that the situation has changed; they showed that the United States is still helpless in the face of Israel, that President Reagan is still divorced from the situation and that Begin is the leading man and the ruler both in Tel Aviv and Washington, and that he wants to rule the Arabs.

The U.S. veto of the French draft resolution at dawn yesterday is clear evidence that the United States is without leadership, that the Reagan administration is the least competent U.S. administration in the 20th century, as the American commentator said. The veto could only mean hindering the work of the United Nations and the Security Council for the sake of Israel.

Once again we repeat and say loudly in the ears of the Arab brothers that only the Arabs can serve the Arabs; so let them support one another before it is too late.

COMMUNIQUE 758: 26 IRANIANS, 1 IRAQI KILLED

JN291648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Communique No 758 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

After our units had completed their withdrawal from Iranian territories, towns and villages in implementation of what was contained in the historical speech delivered by Staff Field Marshall Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, the Iranian enemy continued its aggressive attempts against our struggling country.

The enemy forces opened fire on our units in the operational sectors. Our forces returned fire strongly and with all sorts of weapons in order to silence the sources of enemy fire. The enemy also sent groups of troops to several areas in an attempt to approach and attack our units. However, our valiant fighters confronted them with heavy fire and forced them to retreat and flee. The known losses inflicted on the enemy yesterday evening and today amounted to 26 killed, a number of wounded and captives and 2 excavators and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed. Our sacrifices were one martyr in all sectors.

At 1730 yesterday, the enemy shelled the Zurbatiyah subdistrict with heavy artillery. The shelling continued until 1830 that same day.

The sons of Iraq and our armed forces, who have been confronting the Iranian aggression for more than 21 months, assert their ability to foil all enemy attempts to undermine our national and pan-Arab sovereignty and dignity. Our country, which is strong with its great principles, noble values and brave men, will remain an impregnable dam against all forms of aggression and expansion so that its people can live free and dignified on their land and in their homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1982

IRANIAN SOLDIERS CALLED ON TO DEFECT TO IRAQ

NC262101 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Now that Iraq has recalled its troops from Iranian territory to the international borders, the Iranian regime has no pretext left. Khomeyni's regime wants you to continue the state of war and to commit aggression against Iraq. His pretext is that the road to Jerusalem passes through Karbala -- as though Iraq were not and is not a Muslim country and as though the sepulchers of the imams and the ancestors of the Muslims were not situated on its holy soil; as though the Iraqi people were not Muslims and were waiting for Khomeyni's self-made Islam.

The objective of Khomeyni's regime is not to go to Jerusalem through Iraq; if this were its intention, Iraq would not prevent it. Iraq has officially announced that if Khomeyni's regime intends to send troops to confront the Zionist enemy, Iraq is prepared to open the path for it and even to assist it. The objective pursued by Khomeyni's regime in stating that the road to Jerusalem passes through Karbala is to continue the war with Iraq, to keep the Iranian officers, NCO's and enlisted men from thinking and to prevent the soldiers from returning to their garrisons and to normal conditions.

The objective is to keep the armed forces from thinking about domestic rehabilitation in Iran and from putting at the top of their list the salvation of Iran from the calamities created by the mullahs. The objective pursued by Khomeyni's regime is to prevent the Iranian soldiers from thinking of ways to save Iran and the Iranian people, who are struggling between life and death, from the regime's scourge. The objective is to prevent the armed forces from carrying out their duty, which is to establish Iran's national sovereignty and independence.

Meanwhile the Zionist enemy is very happy that another front has opened in the east for the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict. It is using this opportunity to commit aggression against Lebanon and to crush the Palestinian bases. In order to draw the attention of the Muslim countries of the region to the prevention of aggression by the occupiers of Jerusalem, in order to save the oppressed Palestinians and to employ the Iraqi forces in a confrontation with the occupiers of Jerusalem, Iraq decided to establish a unilateral cease-fire and to withdraw its forces from Iranian territory. However, since Zionism does not want the Iran-Iraq conflict to end, it has forced the officials of Khomeyni's regime to intensify their instigations, to claim that they want to pass through Karbala to reach Jerusalem and to state a pretext the absurdity of which has been understood by the armed forces personnel, who are acquainted with military principles and who know that picking up a rock means that it will not be hurled. The pretext brought up by Khomeyni's regime is nothing but a way to sacrifice the armed forces personnel for its opportunistic objectives. The armed forces personnel know very well what kind of plot has been hatched by Khomeyni's Zionist regime. Undoubtedly, they will not be deceived by the ruling charlatans and will foil the futile plots of Khomeyni's regime.

If Khomeyni's fascist regime forces you soldiers to attack Iraq's pure soil, the best alternative is for you to ask for political asylum upon arriving here. Rest assured you will be welcomed by your Iraqi brothers. Now that the Iraqi forces have withdrawn from Iranian territory and are returning to their borders, a favorable opportunity has emerged for you, soldiers, to come to Iraq, armed or not, with planes and helicopters, and to be the guests of the Muslim Iraqi people until the downfall of Khomeyni's regime, which is not very far away. With your arrival in Iraq, which will be met with the warm and fraternal welcome of the Iraqi forces, you will have foiled the plots of Khomeyni's regime which stem from Zionism. Iraq's borders are open to you, oh brothers in the armed forces. You can even bring your wives and children to Iraq. The Iraqi forces and the Muslim Iraqi people, by virtue of their Muslim and Arab characteristics and nature, will welcome you in a suitable and fraternal manner. You will be our guests and, in the meantime, you will have escaped Khomeyni's hell.

BAGHDAD BLAMES IRAN FOR LEBANESE CRISIS

GF271650 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The historic statement made by combatant Saddam Husayn has received a major response from the international press. This statement showed with great clarity and valor that the Iraqi people have always been devoted to freedom, justice and righteousness.

As for the state of Iraq, this entity has always been fully cognizant of its national and humanitarian responsibility in the realization of the principles referred to, which are adored by the people. In fact, for the sake of establishing peace in the region and securing the happiness of all the peoples, it intends to put an end to the aggressive war. In his statement, reflecting a desire for world peace, Saddam Husayn described the ending of this inimical war imposed on the Iraqi people and the settlement of differences between the two countries through peaceful means as a most vital endeavor which should have been fulfilled long ago. This statement also exposed the crimes of the Iranian rulers who are in (?conflict) with the international society. Also exposed are the adventurist conspiracies of the Iranian rulers against the independent Iraqi and Iranian peoples. In fact, with a view to rendering ineffective and unfounded claims put forward by Iranian rulers for prolonging the war, President Saddam Husayn made it clear to the whole world that the Iraqi Armed Forces would withdraw voluntarily from the territory they have occupied in Iran to date.

With its historic decision, peace-loving Iraq has once again exposed the Iranian rulers' close relations with the dark forces in Israel. In fact, it has exposed the occupationist tendencies of these rulers to the whole world. In the face of the current tension in the region, Iraq is fully aware of the importance of its national and historic obligation. It is because of its [words indistinct] and humanitarian obligation that it has decided to withdraw from the territories it has occupied. Iraq has also announced its preparedness to mobilize its armed forces against Zionist Israel and U.S. imperialism -- the enemies of the Islamic world.

It is obvious that had it not been for this aggressive war imposed on Iraq by the Iranian rulers, the impostors of Israel and the United States would not have dared to destroy the Muslim Lebanese people. Israel is fully aware of how strong and capable Iraq is. Regrettably, however, Iraq's involvement in the current war has created a very favorable atmosphere for an Israeli attack on Lebanon. The responsibility for this has to be shouldered by Iran, Syria and other Arab countries and impostors.

HAMID 'ALWAN RETURNS FROM TUNIS CONFERENCE

JN292035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned here this evening after leading Iraq's delegation to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council which concluded its work in Tunis on Sunday [27 June].

In a statement to INA, the minister said the meeting, which was called by the PLO to confront the situation resulting from the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance, has approved of the formation of a committee from five Arab countries, in addition to the PLO and the Arab League General Secretariat, entrusted with the task of following up the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 on a cease-fire in Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces.

Hamid 'Alwan added that the council considered its emergency session open and will meet again when the above-mentioned committee concludes its mission. He said the situation will be evaluated in the light of the results of the committee's work and it is possible an emergency Arab summit may be called for this purpose.

'AZIZ CONFERS WITH PERUVIAN PARTY LEADER

JN251427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and the official in charge of the National Command Foreign Relations Bureau, met here today with Gen Leonidas Rodriguez, leader of the Peruvian Revolutionary Socialist Party, who is currently visiting Iraq.

The two officials discussed promoting and bolstering bilateral relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Peruvian Revolutionary Socialist Party and achieving their joint aims in their struggle against Zionism, imperialism and racial discrimination.

Tariq 'Aziz briefed the guest on Iraq's extensive preparations for convening the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad as scheduled. He also reviewed the dimensions of the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq and its expansionist aims which meet with the imperialist and Zionist plans in the region.

Leonidas Rodriguez Leaves

JN291550 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Leonidas Rodriguez, leader of the Peruvian Revolutionary Socialist Party, left Baghdad this morning at the end of a visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Rodriguez praised the fruitful results of his talks with the Ba'th Party National Command officials. He also asserted his party's support for the just struggle being waged by Iraq under the leadership of struggler President Saddam Husayn.

He was seen off by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the Foreign Relations Bureau, and Comrade Mansur Abu al-Khayl, a member of the bureau.

BAGHDAD RADIO QUOTES TASS ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

GF261155 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] TASS reports that the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state reflects the differences in the U.S. administration over the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

In a report from Washington, TASS says Haig's resignation was due to clear differences in the U.S. administration. Quoting its observers of U.S. foreign policy, it says Alexander Haig's resignation came after the talks which U.S. President Ronald Reagan had with Zionist enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The agency said the U.S. State Department (?intensified with all its might the tactics) which the Reagan administration made to reduce the political and other losses which the United States has sustained because of its support for the Zionist invasion.

The agency concludes by saying that contradictions in the Reagan administration were exacerbated by the U.S. President's decision to give the green light to the Zionist forces to launch an attack on West Beirut.

PRINCE HASAN RECEIVES PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN261546 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 26 Jun (PETRA) -- Crown Prince Hasan the regent received Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan at the Prime Ministry this afternoon. The meeting which was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, dealt with the situation in the Middle East, particularly the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which aims at annihilating the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

The discussions also focused on the results of the Islamic countries' efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war following Iraq's announcement of a unilateral cease-fire and the withdrawal of its forces from the Iranian territories in order to assist mediation efforts and to confront the Israeli enemy.

His Highness Prince Hasan stressed the need for more coordination between Islamic and Arab countries and for serious action to eliminate the hotbeds of tension in the region. He said that Jordan, on several occasions last year, warned of the premeditated Israeli intentions to stage new aggression against Lebanon. Prince Hasan said that this aggression reaffirms the expansionist Israeli policy. His Highness called on the international community, and particularly the member states of the Security Council, to shoulder their responsibility in achieving international peace and security. The meeting was also attended by the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Amman.

Crown Prince Hasan the regent this afternoon visited the Prime Ministry and met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Foreign Minister Departs

JN271815 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 27 Jun (PETRA) -- Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Shahbzada Yaqub Ali Khan, left Amman this morning following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Crown Prince Hasan the regent and a number of senior Jordanian officials. They exchanged views on the dangerous events in the Middle East as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They also reviewed the results of the efforts exerted by the Islamic states to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Pakistani foreign minister was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Harwan al-Qasim, a number of the ministry officials and the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Amman.

AL-QASIM BRIEFS CABINET ON CONTACTS OVER LEBANON

JN272030 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet today met under Prime Minister Mudar Badran. During the meeting Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim briefed the Cabinet on the results of his talks with the Netherlands and the Spanish foreign ministers which dealt with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, its dimensions and complications and ways of ending it. He said that during these talks he explained that the Jordanian stand on the Palestinian and Lebanese issues is based on the need to settle the Palestinian issue in a just and balanced way instead of dealing with the secondary issues emanating from it.

The Cabinet was also briefed on the results of al-Qasim's contacts in New York with the foreign ministers of the superpowers and the nonaligned countries dealing with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Middle East issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said he exchanged views with them regarding the most successful methods to achieve stability in the Middle East, ending the aggression against Lebanon, solving the Palestinian issue in a just way and ending the Iranian aggression against the Iraqi territory.

AMMAN COMMENTARY DISCUSSES HAIG RESIGNATION

JN272037 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Will Follow Haig in the Middle East?"]

[Excerpts] It is most likely that the reasons behind Alexander Haig's resignation are related to issues outside the Middle East, such as differences over vital economic projects between Europe and the USSR; differences on issues related to interest rates; the extent to which Europe can tolerate Soviet actions under the concepts of the old detente; the stagnation of detente, its resumption and the breaking of this stagnation by Europe; and President Reagan's idea of a real detente.

However, we are interested in any probable change in U.S. policy in the Middle East. In his enthusiasm for U.S. and European Zionism, Haig was more Zionist than the Zionists themselves. He was second to Kissinger in his capacity as a political agent in the relations between the Zionist lobby and the White House, and hence, exerted his utmost to realize Zionist aims within an apparently balanced U.S. policy. This has been a source of long and deep-rooted suffering. However, the apparent balanced attitude was violated by Haig in a great and unprecedented way when he planned, along with Ari'el Sharon, the recent invasion of Lebanon with the aim of reaching quick results in the interest of U.S. and European Zionism and Israel.

Before the recent criminal war of aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance, Haig made a speech at a Foreign Relations Council meeting in Chicago in which he admitted the strategic value of the Middle East. In other words, he expressed the importance of this region to the Americans as a bridge connecting three continents and that this importance becomes greater in view of the tremendous natural resources of this region, particularly the oil wealth. He also said the most supreme of U.S. priorities are the endeavors to realize peace; and according to him these endeavors are laborious. Certainly, such U.S. endeavors, particularly during Haig's term of office, were laborious due to the twisted and complex methods of the U.S. policy such as imposing great wars on the region as a means of solving its problems, dividing a problem into many side issues, and attempting to manage a number of crises instead of addressing the problem as a whole in a positive manner.

We will not forget that the escalation of the Gulf war was during Haig's era; that the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was during Haig's era; and that the wide-scale criminal war against Lebanon, the extermination of the Lebanese towns, villages and people and the war to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance also took place during Haig's term of office.

We hope, and we do not know the extent of our hopes, that Haig's resignation and his replacement mean a change in U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East in general and our cause in particular. Alexander Haig once said the United States is still a toddling child by the standards of our region. We believe and yet do not believe him. If the toddling of the baby amounts to such criminal wars, immense liquidations and Israeli acts of aggression backed by the likes of Haig, we cannot expect anything good from this baby when he grows older.

We hope that the U.S. foreign policy will contradict what Haig once said, namely, that the Middle East is a test ground for political experiments in the 20th century.

AR-RA'Y DEFENDS SOVIET POSITION ON LEBANON

JN300556 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Jun 82 pp 19, 24

[Tariq Masarwah article in column "Every Day": "No To All Accusations"]

[Text] Never before have we volunteered to defend a superpower, justify its behavior or advise others to accept the priorities of its interests in our homeland or in any country of the Third World. This simple introduction is essential when discussing the voices which were first soft during the first days of the Israeli invasion but then became louder with the escalation of the invasion in accusing the USSR of failing [taqsir] in its friendship to the Arabs and its support for the Arab cause.

The USSR can defend itself against these accusations, either through the media or by practical means. But friendship is not a one-sided affair. Therefore, answering these accusations is a Soviet as well as an Arab responsibility.

In the first place, the USSR has never fought on behalf of any liberation movement in the world, even when the United States entered the war in Vietnam and bombed a communist ally such as North Vietnam. The USSR has also never promised to send its armies to any Arab country to defend it in the context of the Arab-Zionist conflict. The war calculations of the superpowers differ completely from those of the Third World countries.

However, the USSR has pledged to arm its Arab friends and has continued to give them arms for many years at prices which do not affect their development. It has also replaced the arms they have lost, as happened to more than one Arab state after the 1967 war. When the confrontation accelerated during the war of attrition, and despite Anwar as-Sadat's wounding remarks, the USSR sent its experts to Egypt and Syria. Perhaps readers will recall a certain week when six Phantoms were shot down by same MiG-21 planes that we are accusing of having technological weaknesses. Since that week, if some people still remember, Israeli planes never reached deep inside Egyptian territory.

The USSR cannot send armies to fight on behalf of a nation such as the Arab nation, which is one of the richest in the world and whose population allows it to mobilize 30 million fighters. It is Soviet arms which defend the USSR and the socialist bloc countries. It was with these arms that the barefoot Vietnamese defeated the U.S. war machine. Therefore, it is inconceivable for the Soviet missiles to be able to defend the airspace of half of the globe and not to be able to defend themselves in Al-Biq'a!

As we said, this remark is not in defense of the USSR, but in rejection of the attempts to cover up Arab weaknesses and to find a scapegoat. What has happened and is still happening in Lebanon is not due to Soviet failure, but to our own failure. It is due to the wooden swords which we use against one another. It is due to the failure of the regimes which have turned the homeland into a farm and made each one of us grow a hump from sheer bowing and fear.

What has happened and is still happening in Lebanon is not due to Soviet failure. On the contrary, the USSR has every right to accuse us of failure for humbling its weapons and friendship and enabling Israel and the United States to make our miserable situation a lesson for the friends of the Russians.

INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 28 JUNE

JN292315 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah left Amman for Moscow yesterday to attend a symposium whose theme is: Urgent problems in contemporary Asia. The symposium opens in Moscow on 30 June and will last until 2 July.

SYRIAN-ISRAELI CLASHES REPORTED 29 JUNE

NC292033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] According to the latest security reports that reached the Voice of Lebanon a short time ago, violent clashes are currently taking place between the Israelis and the Syrians on the axes of Sawfar and Hammana -- specifically between the Israeli positions in Qubbay', Al-Qurayyah, Ash-Shabaniyah hills and Ru'aysat Sawfar and the Syrian positions, supported by the volunteers, in Hammana, Tarshish hills and adjacent villages.

The intensity of the clashes between these positions subsided at 1800. The clashes then resumed violently and continuously at 1900 [1700 GMT]. Heavy caliber and various other weapons are being used. Many people have left Hammana and Ash-Shabaniyah for Ash-Shuf and other safe areas.

AFP on Fighting

NC301000 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 30 (AFP) -- Nine people were killed as Lebanese inter-community fighting flared yesterday near Israeli positions on the Beirut-Damascus international highway, incomplete reports indicated here today.

The official Lebanese radio said the clashes between Bashir al-Jumayyil's Christian militia and Druze leader Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist forces spread to three villages -- Hammana, Qubbay and Al-Qurayyah -- and continued until the evening. Israeli artillery participated in the shelling of Druze villages, other reports added. A Socialist Party communique said the Christian militia had taken advantage of the Israeli presence in the area to attack the villages.

Outgoing Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan yesterday contacted Mr al-Jumayyil to express his concern over the clash and ask him to do all he could to avoid religious disputes in Lebanon.

'RED HAND' GROUP THREATENS U.S. INTERESTS

NC300601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The security situation, which has witnessed cautious calm since the cease-fire was declared, suffered a setback during the night when fierce fighting broke out between the Syrian and Israeli positions in the mountains, specifically in Qubbay', Al-Qurayyah and the surrounding areas up to Ru'aysat Sawfar, the Turkish hills and adjacent areas. We report here that during the night, armed men entered the Qubbay' monastery and killed Father (?Francis Dahir).

At the same time, the Syrian forces were reinforcing their positions in Dahr al-Baydar, (Mizhir) and (Al-Waykih). In the Ash-Shuwayfat area, a state of intense tension was noticed between the opposing positions.

West Beirut has not been spared foreign practices: The Palestinian organizations have isolated the embassy area with armed roadblocks reinforced by various kinds of artillery. At the same time, armed persons have established positions near places of worship.

Also in west Beirut, a new organization has appeared under the name of Al-Yadd al-Hamra' [The Red Hand]. This organization has distributed leaflets threatening to strike U.S. interests in the area to revenge the crushing of the PLO.

DRAFT SOLUTION FOR BEIRUT EXPECTED IN 48 HOURS

NC291923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The political solution has outweighed the military one. Political quarters in Beirut speak of a draft solution for the capital. This draft solution will jell in the coming 48 hours.

CONTACTS WITH WASHINGTON, RIYADH CONTINUE

NC291708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Diplomatic efforts are continuing in all directions, in all arenas and at all levels. Contacts between Riyadh and Beirut are increasing daily. Meanwhile, reports indicate that there are continuous contacts between Riyadh and Washington. The information available on these contacts indicates that there is progress in tackling the Beirut crisis and sparing it the military solution in a manner that would return Lebanese sovereignty to the capital and its suburbs, preparatory to the return of Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

This does not mean that the military solution is not being considered now. Threats to resort to the use of force -- artillery, destruction and death -- are also continuous. They come to us through statements issued from various quarters.

Sources informed of the contacts taking place among Riyadh, Washington and Beirut say Saudi, U.S. and Lebanese officials are now working very carefully and silently to avoid any information leaks on the solutions being drafted regarding the Lebanese capital. These sources add that Beirut will, in the end, be a demilitarized capital until a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem is worked out.

A while ago, government sources said that following the recent developments the meeting that took place in the Presidential Palace before noon today between the prime minister and Philip Habib, during which some subjects that needed clarification or explanation were discussed, political quarters have begun to believe that a political solution is now more likely than a military one regarding the issue of west Beirut, especially since the elements of the solution have been assembled in the hands of Philip Habib as a result of the intensified contacts that have been made with all the parties concerned. This solution is expected to crystallize soon to spare the capital more destruction and catastrophe.

Al-Wazzan Contacts Prince Sa'ud

NC291729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan had a telephone conversation with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during which they discussed the present situation, especially the Arab committee stemming from the Arab foreign ministers conference which is slated to meet tomorrow in At-Ta'if. The Lebanese delegation to this meeting will be led by Minister Joseph Abu Khatir. The prime minister expressed his hope that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will work through this committee or through any other forum to gather fraternal Arab envoys to participate in the discussions being held now to find solutions to all the Lebanese issues resulting from the Israeli invasion.

ARAB STANDS AT TUNIS MEETINGS 'RESENTED'

NC291244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Some official quarters have expressed their resentment of the stands some Arab states adopted during the recent meetings of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis when the Lebanese working paper was submitted for discussion.

These official circles described some of the Arab stands as lacking in responsibility and appreciation of the grave situation in Lebanon, which reached the extend of the invasion of the capital, Beirut, after the invasion of a large area of the Lebanese territory by Israeli forces. The situation is so grave as to threaten the entire Lebanese entity.

These quarters said that in light of the facts available to them, the Arab foriegn ministers were expected in the least to have the courage to adopt responsible stands instead of resorting to outbiddings, as was evident in some stands, because the Lebanese entity, which is threatened with the Israeli occupation that is knocking at its doors and with much more grave things in later stages, requires responsible and serious action.

Abu Khatir Leaves for At-Ta'if

NC291049 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir left Beirut for At-Ta'if today to lead the Lebanese delegation to the meeting of the mini-Arab ministerial committee which is charged with preparing a unified Arab stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Minister Abu Khatir is accompanied by Foreign Ministry Counsellor Najji Abu 'Asi. Lebanon's ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Dhafir al-Hasan, will join the delegation in At-Ta'if.

AL-WAZZAN BRIEFS HABIB ON TALKS WITH PLO LEADERS

NC291208 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with Philip Habib at 1130 today at the Presidential Palace and briefed him on the results of the discussions he held with the Palestinian Resistance leaders last night. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus joined the meeting at 1205. The meeting with Habib ended at 1230, but Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus continued their meeting.

SALAM MEETS WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR, PLO LEADERS

NC291444 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam held a series of meetings today, the foremost being his meeting with French Ambassador in Beirut Paul Marc Henry and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and a number of the PLO leaders. He also reviewed the situation with Ministers 'Ali al-Khalil, Mustafa Darniqah, Michel Iddih and Mohamed Yusuf Baydun.

The Islamic grouping and the Preservation of the South Front held a joint meeting at the home of former Prime Minister Salam during which they discussed all possibilities and ideas presented until now.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil received a cable from Saudi Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir which dealt with the Lebanese, Arab and international efforts being made now to rescue Beirut from a military solution and the impending danger.

'ARAFAT MEETS QULAYLAT, MAKES STATEMENT 29 JUNE

NC300918 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met last night with Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement -- Al-Murabitun. They discussed the latest developments in the current situation in all its aspects.

The brother commander in chief [Yasir 'Arafat] stated after the meeting: There is a new hope in the new morrow. I only want to say that we will achieve everything that is in the interest of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

QULAYLAT DISCUSSES ISRAELI PROPOSALS ON BEIRUT

NC282221 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] In reply to a question on the [Lebanese Nationalist] Movement's view of the Israeli political plan, particularly the idea of laying down arms, Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement -- Al-Murabitun -- made the following statement:

1. It is noted that the Arab world and certain people in Lebanon have welcomed the Israeli proposals, which are part of the Israeli political plan to exploit the military occupation in favor of the overall Middle East question, starting with Beirut. Within this framework, I regrettably affirm [words indistinct] the Arab resolutions adopted by the foreign ministers in Tunis are a true copy of the Israeli plan but written in a flowery style with a tinge of shyness.

2. I affirm that it is no coincidence that President Sarkis emerged with his appeal to the Arabs, after his silence and collusion with the command of the black room in Al-Yarzah [operations room of Army Command]. He appealed to his partners in the collusion, saying he is concerned about sparing Beirut devastation, as he put it. It seems that his constitutional oath and responsibility as president of the republic mean nothing to him with regard to what happened in Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, the mountain, Bhamdun and 'Alayh.

3. These new dimensions and factors make us one again emphasize our conviction that the firm principles underlying the military occupation and subsequent political containment and affecting the future of the area on all levels are being implemented with the participation of the United States, the Zionist enemy and the Arab regimes.

4. I believe this issue is marginal in the history of the peoples' struggle in the administration of the confronting forces both in the Lebanese arena in general -- the arena of pride and history -- and in Beirut in particular, is genuine and in harmony with revolutionary ethics, conscience, struggle and objectivity at a time when objectivity, values and ideals are absent in the world and in the Arab homeland.

5. All this is going on while the Lebanese Government and a certain Lebanese party, together with the occupying enemy, are implementing plans and striking at every principle of nationalism, geography, demography and economy, to speak nothing of the psychological barrier imposed on the partners to the 1943 agreement, which is in the last stages of its downfall and disappearance as a formula for equal life for the sons of the Lebanese people.

6. In keeping with these values that we, as revolutionaries and advocates of a cause, believe in, I put this question to the national countries: If you still exist, how about playing a minimal role and exerting influence? We are not asking you to play a military, political or material role. We are just asking you about a human and foreign information role vis-a-vis the homeland's crisis. Even the International Red Cross, which is a humanitarian organization, showed disregard for humanitarian considerations when it complied with the Zionist enemy's orders in front of this Arab stand.

7. We again ask friendly countries and those of the socialist bloc, foremost among which is the Soviet Union, about their stand, particularly now that the conspiratorial plan in the fifth war led by the United States, its machines and the Zionist administration has gone beyond [sentence left incomplete]. We ask these countries if they have uncovered factors that show that a red line has not been reached. Do these countries still assess situations in terms of yellow, pink, green and mixed colors?

8. As we look into the papers of this political file that will have tragic repercussions in the near future on all the colluding and defeatist forces implementing this plan, I must call on all the revolutionary and confrontation forces in the Lebanese arena -- particularly the forces in the Arabs' contemporary capital, Beirut -- and all the Arab popular liberation forces to organize a plan based on a practical and executable course of action that will make the defeatist Arab regimes a central target for revenge and that will return pride to this terrible Arab epoch. I also call on these forces to organize a basis for revenge against the international, Arab and local forces, which have directly committed the most heinous crime since World War II as well as the ugliest organized genocide in history against a certain Lebanese faction and the Palestinian people and their revolution.

9. From this premise, it is essential that all kinds of weapons and the sacred bond among those carrying arms for the cause, pride, honor and future be preserved. If the plot manages to achieve [words indistinct] the assumptions of political struggle, all options and means, we then believe that revolutionary commitment and honor make it incumbent upon us to seek martyrdom and not judgment [ijtihad] and not to lay down arms, whatever the dangers. As a final and sole option, we must destroy the arms, rather than hand them over to any of those extending their hands to us and waiting for us to surrender and to hand over our arms, because these hands include those who decided on, participated in or implemented a role -- even a political role -- in the assassination of our people in this fifth fascist international war.

[Signed] The Independent Nasirite Movement -- Al-Murabitun, Beirut, 28 June

KARAMI, ISLAMIC COUNCIL CRITICIZE PHILIP HABIB

NC281336 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami expects the recall of Philip Habib who has indicated his indulgence in the implementation of the plot. Karami said: We will never (?forgive) anyone who contributed to this injustice which has befallen us, particularly the Lebanese officials headed by President Sarkis and his Foreign Minister Butrus. He hoped that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will stick to his resignation.

The Islamic Council, which is headed by Shafiq al-Wazzan, has condemned the recent U.S. blatant stands as complicity in the Israeli aggression and departing fully from the stand of the mediator. This is clear in the U.S. international stands and U.S. actions in the Lebanese arena through the role of U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the practicing of blackmail, pressure and coercion to realize the Israeli objectives and demands at the expense of the Lebanese rights and demands. The council called for confronting these stands with due seriousness and firmness on the various levels.

AL-HUSS SCORES U.S., USSR, ARAB POSITIONS

NC300738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has criticized the U.S. stand on the Israeli invasion and held President Ronald Reagan responsible for what is happening. He called on Reagan to save Beirut and Lebanon. He also blamed the Soviet Union and the Arabs and urged the Palestinian Resistance to take into consideration the interests of the Lebanese in the proposals and demands it makes.

Al-Huss left his house in Ad-Dawhah for Beirut accompanied by his wife and daughter. He left in a U.S. Embassy diplomatic car which followed the Ad-Dawhah-Ash-Shuwayfat-Al-Yarzi route.

He called on the Presidential Palace to meet with President Ilyas Sarkis, but did not find him there because the president stayed at his house in Al-Yarzi because of an indisposition. Al-Huss met at the palace with U.S. envoy Ambassador Philip Habib. They exchanged greetings.

Immediately upon his arrival in Beirut, Al-Huss visited the mufti of the republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid. Al-Huss was accompanied by Dr Hasan Sa'b, who had come with him from Ad-Dawhah.

HADDAD ASKS WEST TO PRESSURE PLO, SYRIA TO LEAVE

NC301004 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0930 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad of Free Lebanon has called on the United States, Britain and Canada to pressure the PLO and the Syrians to leave Lebanon. In a news conference in Metulla last night, he said that the best thing these Christian countries could do was put unrelenting pressure on these occupying forces, as he put it. He was speaking to a group of predominantly Christian broadcasters from the United States, Canada, Britain and Holland. These journalists expressed their concern that Christians in the West give practical support to their Lebanese brethren.

HADDAD INSISTS ON CONTROL OF SOUTHERN ZONE

PM251637 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Jun 82 pp 3-4

[Interview with "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad by Tomas Alcoverro in An-Nabatiyah -- no date given]

[Excerpts] An-Nabatiyah -- [Question] Major, I have lived in Beirut for 6 years in peacetime and wartime. I love Lebanon and I know it. Do you believe the day will come when the country can reunite at last?

[Answer] It can never reunify as long as there are Syrians or Palestinians in areas of Lebanon. You know what the internal conflicts are, but they can never be resolved before these foreign forces leave. The terrorists must leave Lebanon and the security of this southern zone must be in the hands of the Lebanese Army of the South -- an army that has emerged from our people. We do not want any pro-Palestinian or pro-Syrian army. There must be a peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel. The border between Lebanon and Israel must always remain open and Lebanese and Israelis must be able to travel just with identity cards, without any need for passports.

[Question] At this crucial time for Lebanon, President Ilyas Sarkis is making a desperate effort to form a National Salvation Council comprising representatives of all the parties, religious communities and forces throughout Lebanon. Have you too been summoned by the president?

[Answer] No, I have not been summoned and I am not concerned about it.

[Question] Following Israel's military operation in the area, do you consider it possible to establish an administration under your leadership over all the occupied territories?

[Answer] We are entirely able to do it and we have the means to do it. Look at all the representatives of towns and villages who have converged here in An-Nabatiyah: They are all willing to cooperate. Once this administration has been established, I want to transfer the capital of "Free Lebanon" from Marj 'Uyun to Sidon.

[Question] Do you therefore believe that the entire population of the south will unite around Free Lebanon?

[Answer] Some 90 percent of Lebanese agree with us, with our ideas, and the Lebanese still living in the occupied towns would like to participate in our idea of leading an independent and sovereign Lebanon.

[Question] In west Beirut, in the north, the Phalangist Party puts forward virtually the same policy as you. What kind of relations do you maintain with Al-Jumayyil's party?

[Answer] Both they and we are struggling for a Free Lebanon. But as you can see, our national movement embraces all the communities, all religious faiths. There are Christians, Muslims and Druze. Lebanon belongs to the entire Lebanese people.

[Question] So is your view of the state more liberal than the Phalangists'?

[Answer] I do not know how you want to analyze it. But as far as we are concerned, all the inhabitants of this country are equal before the law and have the same rights. Before this liberation war we put these basic principles of our territory into practice.

No To a Multinational Force

[Question] Permit me now, Major, to ask you about the immediate future of the south. You would like your army, the army of "Free Lebanon," to control this entire area. Are you not contradicting Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's plan, which envisages the establishment of a multinational army to control the south?

[Answer] If an international military contingent is to be used in the vicinity of Beirut, we do not want it here. Why should I accept them? We have struggled against the terrorists and they have been expelled. If such a force is established, the same would happen as is now happening in the area controlled by UNIFIL, which is unable to prevent their presence. We have expelled the Palestinians by force. Will we permit them to rush in by the window?

The Palestinians, the Palestinian population of Lebanon, are our guests. All those who respect our order and our peace are welcome. But there will never be any place in Lebanon for armed terrorists.

LATE REPORT: ROUNDUP OF POLITICAL SITUATION

NC300722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] On the political level, efforts continued yesterday to find a solution to the problem of the Lebanese capital and its southern suburb.

At the Presidential Palace yesterday, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met with the U.S. President's envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib, and reviewed with him the position of Beirut in light of the Palestinian proposals: Withdrawal to a distance of 5 or 10 kilometers from the positions of the Israeli army near Beirut, the maintenance of a Palestinian military presence in Lebanon and the assumption of Lebanon as a political and information platform for the Palestinian Resistance.

Following this, Prime Minister al-Wazzan went to [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's house, where the Islamic grouping and the front for the preservation of the south were holding a periodic meeting. The prime minister briefed them on the situation and consulted them on what can be done to avert the danger threatening Beirut.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat also visited the house of Prime Minister Salam. This was an occasion to discuss the situation with the front and the grouping in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan.

The prime minister then telephoned the commander of the Lebanese Forces, Bashir al-Jumayyil, and discussed with him the uneasy situation prevailing in some areas under the Israeli occupation. He urged Al-Jumayyil to help stop everything which might lead to sectarian sedition. They also discussed the question of the withdrawal of the [Palestinian] Resistance and of guarantees not to intimidate it, particularly if it follows a land route.

In the evening, Prime Minister al-Wazzan again met with Ambassador Philip Habib in the presence of Minister Butrus. He reviewed the situation with Habib in light of the Israeli answer and the Palestinian stand. Some points were explained and others were clarified.

At 2300, Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with [former] Prime Minister Taqiyy ad-Din as-Sulh, some ministers and 'Arafat's political adviser, Hani al-Hasan. They appraised the situation in light of the Israeli answer and the possible moves which are still available.

On the military-political level, director of Lebanese Army Intelligence Col Johnny 'Abduh and a number of Lebanese military personnel yesterday met at the military court in the museum area with a Palestinian military and political delegation. The discussions dealt with some details in the event of a final understanding on a political solution to the problem of Beirut and the Palestinian presence there. The discussions also covered the necessary guarantees that the forces withdrawing from or leaving the capital will not be subjected to any harm, the mobilization of the army in an area separating the Israelis and the Palestinians in the capital, the abandonment of weapons and the way of organizing a token Palestinian military presence in Lebanon, as is the case in some Arab states.

Informed political sources have explained that Israel's refusal to withdraw [to a distance of 5 to 10 kilometers] has made it impossible to implement many proposals on details. These sources said nothing concrete and final has yet been achieved.

Does this mean that the door of the negotiations has been shut and that Israel and the Palestinian Resistance will return to the military option? The same political sources denied this and affirmed that the discussions are continuing despite Israel's rejectionist stand. They expected the stand of the United States, which is listening to the Palestinian proposals, to have its effect on postponing the military action until it becomes impossible to avoid it.

The sources said there are at least 48 hours during which the discussions and negotiations can continue. This period might be extended to 60 hours and perhaps to 72 hours if it is ascertained that the negotiations are bearing fruit. However, these sources said that the oscillation of the efforts in the same place make the next 48 hours decisive.

At any rate, the informed sources said at the end of the night that the discussions are continuing to reach an understanding on a specific formula to solve the problem of the capital and the resistance there. However, they added that the PLO demands specific guarantees from the United States which would ensure that Israel will not enter the capital after the departure of the resistance.

AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY MADE 'SECRET' VISIT TO USSR

GF291913 Doha Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] It has been reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad made a secret visit to Moscow a few days ago. Citing a high-ranking diplomatic source, KUNA says the Syrian president asked Soviet leaders to dispatch an aircover to protect Syrian skies against Israeli raids. The Soviet Union had offered to provide such an aircover in the past, but Syria rejected it at the time.

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI DELIVERS AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

JN291800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs in the Libyan Jamahiriya, who delivered a letter to him from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on the current situation.

Meets Khaddam, PFLP Official

LD292100 Tripoli JANA in English 1854 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, Ramadan 8, June 29, Jamahiriya News Agency -- Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki met 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, this morning here. Dr. at-Turayki also met the assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Abu 'Ali Mustapha, and discussed the situation in Lebanon. The PFLP is determined to continue fighting in Beirut to the last man, Abu 'Ali said.

KHADDAM BRIEFS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ON SITUATION

JN292225 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The People's Assembly held a closed meeting under its speaker, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, at 2030 today. The session was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and ministers.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam read a statement on the current situation in the region in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The statement deals with the Zionist invasion and the various aspects of its aims and dimensions and the U.S. support given to Israel to implement the aggressive and conspiratorial schemes of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab nation with the aim of imposing their control and hegemony on this region through striking at the Arab liberation movement and the Palestinian Revolution.

Khaddam explained the Arab and international positions, the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the attitude of the friendly states -- particularly the friendly USSR and international freedom forces. The statement also deals with the stands of various states in condemning the savage Zionist aggression. Khaddam gave a detailed explanation of Syria's firm stand, its steadfastness and confrontation of aggression, its unlimited support for the Palestinian Revolution and its defense of Palestinians and the fraternal Lebanese people and their Nationalist Movement. Khaddam praised the great heroism and sacrifices of our armed forces in defending fraternal Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance and said the heroism of the Syrian Armed Forces will remain a source of pride for our people, because they have inflicted heavy losses on enemy ranks in unprecedented battles with Zionist forces. After reading the statement, Khaddam answered questions by People's Assembly members affirming Syria's determination to remain the bastion for the defense of the Palestinian Revolution and the Arab cause. The session was adjourned until 2030 tomorrow.

KNESSET DEBATES IDF INVASION OF LEBANON

Ari'el Sharon Knesset Speech

TA291510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1411 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon address to Knesset session on Peace for Galilee Operation -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset:

We are now in the midst of the struggle to uproot the terrorist PLO and its commands and bases from Lebanon. The IDF fighters are encircling Beirut and the Cabinet has given a period of grace to the terrorists and their leaders to lay down their arms and to get out of the areas where they are entrapped in west Beirut. From a purely military point of view, it is clear the IDF is capable of ensuring the destruction of this body of anti-Israeli and international terror. [heckling by MK Me'ir Wilner who tells Sharon that he is the greatest terrorist]

However, we are not looking forward to fighting. The terrorists had better hasten to engage in introspection at this moment of truth. Countries which set out to war against a cruel enemy, responsible for the death and injury of many thousands of innocent people, do not generally behave in such a fashion. [heckling by MK Tawfiq Tubi who says to Sharon: You will pay for this; you are responsible for this killing. The Knesset speaker tells MK Tubi that his remarks are unparliamentary and asks him to take back his words but MK Tubi refuses. The Knesset speaker orders the remark struck off the minutes.]

However, that is how we behave. We offered the Palestinians, the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, the autonomy plan for peaceful coexistence but, under no circumstances, will we at the same time allow the terrorist PLO to go on killing and attacking indiscriminately and, on the other hand, to endanger the peace process for whose implementation we sacrificed such a great deal.

Almost from the beginning of our reestablishment in Eretz Yisra'el, Arab and Palestinian terror, in one form or another, has tried to harass the Zionist entity. It claimed innumerable victims; it caused wars. After the 6-day war, it established and strengthened itself in Lebanon and the calm and blossoming was trampled under the feet of the Palestinian terrorists and their commanders who sowed terror and murder in Israel and outside it, against Israelis and Jews. Palestinian terrorist acts also hit non-Jews; acts intended to hit Jews and Israelis, including children and women, but fate played its tricks and the victims were non-Jews. In my eyes, it makes no difference to which religion or nation the victims belonged. I believed all must be united against terror, for the sake of fighting against it.

We in Israel had the upper hand over Palestinian terror because we closed our ranks in our war against it, and we always aspired that other nations, as free as we are, that citizens regardless of their origins should support and assist us in our ceaseless war against Palestinian terror. This terror, which has mostly originated in Lebanon, has from 1965 until 1982 caused the death of 1,392 civilians and soldiers and the injury of 6,239 civilians and soldiers in and outside Eretz Yisra'el. I want you to know that during the same period we foiled thousands of other attacks through silent efforts of the best of our men who frequently paid with their lives. Otherwise, the number of victims would have been many times higher. Also, throughout the years we initiated actions, daring operations, such as the bombing of the aircraft at Beirut airport in December 1968 and the raid on Beirut and the execution of the terrorist leaders in April 1973.

And who does not remember the Entebbe operation? We paid with dear casualties for these operations. The war against Palestinian terror, its commanders, members and bases has been the avowed policy of all Israeli Governments amid closing the ranks and uniting the entire people -- and justifiably so, because the avowed aim of terror is to annihilate the State of Israel.

After the horrendous murder of our athletes in Munich, Minister Yisra'el Galili eulogized them on 7 September 1972 and he said, among other things: The bullets shot at our dear ones were shot at the heart of our state. We will avenge the blood shed by our sons. The then Minister Hayim Bar-Lev also on 7 September 1972 added: We have to take revenge on the terrorists and crush them. In the same context of the massacre in Munich, the prime minister at the time, the late Mrs Golda Me'ir, stated in a Knesset debate on 12 September 1972: We have no choice but to strike at the terrorist organizations wherever our hand reaches them. Now I am quoting from the Knesset resolution in that same debate: The State of Israel will constantly act against the terrorist organizations, their bases and their collaborators until an end is put to their criminal activity. After the lethal attack in Qiryat Shemona on 11 April 1974, the late Mrs Golda Me'ir stated in the Knesset: The Lebanese Government must know that we regard it and those Lebanese citizens who collaborate with the terrorists -- and she emphasized: those who collaborate with the terrorists, the terrorist collaborators -- as responsible for this murder. After innocent boys and girls were murdered in Ma'alot on 15 May 1974, the Israeli prime minister, Mrs Golda Me'ir, declared on television: I can promise that any Israeli Government will do everything it can to cut off the hands that want to harm a child or an adult in a settlement, in a town or in a village. Most of us supported this policy at the time. I say almost all of us because perhaps a slight minority did not support it.

Today, too, when we are in the process of completing the Peace for Galilee Operation, had we not been united we could not have withstood as we did in our war against Palestinian terror and reduced the number of the victims and the political damage caused by the operation.

The strengthening of the terrorist bases in Lebanon compelled us to conduct ceaseless, wide-scale security activities. From 1970 until 1981 the IDF initiated no less than 9,794 operations of daily security along the Lebanese border and inside Lebanon, including patrols, observations and ambushes. In addition, during the same years, the IDF carried out 605 different operations deep inside Lebanon; over 50 operations per year on land, air and sea and combined operations. These wide-scale activities are a burden on our security, not to mention the dear casualties who fell in various operations. Southern and central Lebanon became an expanded arsenal and a training site for Palestinian terror. The headquarters in Beirut prepared, as another stage for war against Israel, an artillery system of hundreds of katyusha barrels, cannons and mortars against our settlements in the Galilee. All this was done under the aegis and with the support of the armored corps, the artillery and the anti-aircraft missile batteries of Syria. Last summer, our settlements and towns in the Galilee became the indiscriminate targets of the terrorists' artillery fire. The orders came straight from Beirut.

When we agreed to the cease-fire on 24 July 1981, we announced beforehand that we would not put up with any act of terror from any border or from any region. We made it plain that the cease-fire agreement reached through U.S. mediation applied also to Palestinian acts of terror outside the boundaries of the State of Israel. In all the contacts with the United States held by the prime minister, the foreign minister, other ministers and I myself we did not spare any efforts to clarify that our mind was set: We would not ignore acts of terror directed from Beirut against our settlements and citizens in the Galilee and throughout Israel or acts of terror directed against us anywhere else in the world.

However, the Palestinian terrorist organizations in Lebanon thought otherwise. Since the cease-fire on 24 July 1981, 290 acts of terror have taken place both in Eretz Yisra'el and overseas which caused the death of 29 people and the injury of another 271 persons. We took a very serious view of this. We raised our state of alert, we concentrated the army troops to deter the terrorists but we held our fire in order to find political routes to paralyze terror. In addition to the tireless efforts of the prime minister and the entire government in its political contacts -- I will now quote remarks I made in my talks with foreign ministers, in addition to remarks I reiterated in public regarding PLO terror in Lebanon and in Beirut: In my talk in Jerusalem with our guest, the then British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, on 31 March 1982, I emphasized: The first problem before Israel is the problem of Arab terror. It must be understood that Arab terror may lead to a war. I went on to tell him that in 1950 we had been closer to peace than in 1967.

However, precisely during that period, acts of terror began and we suffered heavy casualties. We were a small army, we tried to protect ourselves with defensive means but we did not succeed. The borders were long, curved, in mountainous terrain covered with vegetation and we were a small population and we had to retaliate. The terrorists hid -- just as they do today in Lebanon -- within the civilian population, and to our deep regret, although we did not want to, a civilian population began to get hit. Then in order to abstain from hitting the civilian population, we began to strike at military bases in order to drive them to act against the terrorist organizations. So, we entered a circle of wars which has been going on for 25 years. I went on to tell Lord Carrington: We do not want to attack Lebanon. We do have military plans but we do not want to attack Lebanon. We do not desire wars but there is no way of knowing how things will evolve because it is not up to us.

On 19 April 1982, I made it plain to another distinguished guest, the Norwegian defense minister, the serious situation created by the terrorists in Lebanon, under the aegis of the Syrians. I emphasized: Israel will not be able to sit with its arms folded in the face of this terror. We are approaching a point where this situation will not be able to go on any longer; each time the PLO murders a Jew the entire world calls on us to restrain ourselves and we are being asked again to show patience.

About a week before the Peace for Galilee Operation, about 2 weeks before it -- and at that time I did not think this war would be forced on us so soon -- I was invited to hold talks in Washington during my visit to the United States. On Tuesday 25 May 1982, about 10 days before the operation, I raised the problem of Palestinian terror in Lebanon and its utmost gravity with Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

I explained to Mr Haig: On the problem of Lebanon we are in a difficult situation. We cannot allow terrorist activities. The prime minister has written about it to the President. Today, again, explosives were found -- this is simply the notes I took during that talk -- anything can happen. Had the problem been a simple one, we would have acted long ago. However, it is almost impossible to operate without also hitting the Syrians. We have no intention to attack Syria but the question is whether they will understand that this is a limited operation, not directed against them. The operation is designed to clear Lebanon of the PLO's military and political infrastructure and this will rid us of them for many years.

I went on to tell the secretary of state what I had earlier told Secretary Weinberger: It is not our intention to bring about the establishment of an independent Lebanon -- that is not our intention -- neither is it to get the Syrians out although these may be by-products. We cannot live under the threat of Palestinian terrorism from Beirut. We are in a dilemma but we do not see any other way but to enter Lebanon and clear it. We do not desire war, particularly not with Syria. At the same time, we do not want you to be surprised. When will this happen, we do not know. This was said on 25 May 1982.

Several days afterwards... [heckling by MK Tawfiq Tubi who claims Sharon had prepared the war beforehand]

Several days afterwards, our ambassador, Shlomo Argov, was ambushed and severely wounded by Palestinian terrorists in London. We reacted with an air operation and our settlements in the Galilee, which had become hostages of the terrorist PLO, were again fired upon. The IDF set out to fight against the terrorist bases and its headquarters in Lebanon in a complex and complicated operation, conducted in mountainous areas opposite terrorists hiding behind civilians and under the aegis of the Syrian Army which thought it enjoyed freedom of action. Our army, including the chief of staff, its commanders, soldiers, corps, branches and fighters deserve all glory, being an Israeli army such as we have never seen before, with its operations, dedication, ingeniousness and, above all, with its morality and with its ethical use of weapons. I have not served in the army for several years now. At the end of the operation I told the commanders: I am again with you; I have found a different army.

The IDF advanced, developed and progressed. We have a marvelous army in all the spheres I mentioned. We set out to fight our war against terrorism, not against Syria, nor for the sake of the Christians. Indeed, we are the only ones in the world who extended aid to the Christian community in Lebanon which suffered under the threats of the murderous organizations and their activities. However, we set out to this war only and solely for our defense, a pure war of defense, against mighty bases operating against us for over 15 years.

We lost many of the best of our sons in the war: 271 casualties. Each one of them was flesh of our flesh, fighters who fought undauntedly in Lebanon in order to guarantee us security and peace.

From here, we will send our condolences and express our pain to the bereaved families. Thirteen soldiers are still missing; 1,470 fighters were wounded, including 69 who suffered serious wounds and 271 who sustained less serious injuries. To all of them we send our wishes for their speedy recuperation.

Indeed, this was a war of defense, a just and difficult war.

I will now try to describe to the members of the house and the speaker the central problems we faced during the operation and the difficult decisions we were called upon to make during the operation. Perhaps, I will open with another issue which, I believe, by itself tells of the lack of clarity surrounding the operation.

Israeli governments -- and I will give an example -- have always been cautious with their announcements about the opening of wars and operations, and this is obvious. I will give some examples: This is the announcement made at the beginning of the Sinai campaign -- again, I state: We have always been careful with our announcements about the beginning of wars and I stress this point once again -- I simply want to give some examples of announcements, an announcement which I certainly supported and I still support today; I do not think another announcement should have been made. On 30 October 1956 at night, after the outbreak of the Sinai campaign, the following announcement was issued: The IDF has penetrated and hit a fedayeen unit in Al-Kuntillah and An-Naqb and seized positions west of the crossroads near the Suez Canal. This operation came in the wake of the Egyptian military attacks on Israeli transportation with the aim of causing destruction and opposing peaceful life in Israel. This was the IDF spokesman's announcement at night. I myself remember hearing it while travelling in the Al-Kuntillah area that night.

And this is the announcement issued upon the outbreak of the 6-day war, on 5 June 1967, on the day of the war broke out: This morning the IDF spokesman announced: Since early this morning, fierce battles have been taking place between Egyptian air and armored forces which were moving toward Israel and our forces which set out to stop them.

Several years have passed since then; things, circumstances and situations have changed; many things have changed.

The Israeli Cabinet's announcement about its decision to launch the Peace for Galilee Operation [heckling by MK's Tubi and Wilner; the Knesset speaker calls on them not to disrupt the debate at a time when the issue on the agenda is a war for the defense of Israel. Knesset Speaker Savidor says: "I am the speaker of a Jewish and Israeli house of representatives rather than of a communist house of representatives." Savidor goes on to say: "Remember what was declared before the invasion of Prague and the invasion of Afghanistan and keep silent in this house; there is a limit also to the patience of a Knesset speaker."]

Meanwhile, years have passed; circumstances, conditions and situations have changed. The announcement of the Israeli Government on its decision to launch the Peace for Galilee Operation was much clearer and far more comprehensive. What did the Cabinet's announcement state on the Peace for Galilee Operation?

1. On Saturday night, the 14 day of Sivan 5742, 5 Jun 1982, the Cabinet decided to entrust the Israeli Defense Forces with the mission of getting all the settlements in the Galilee out of the range of fire of the terrorists, who together with their bases and headquarters, are concentrated in Lebanon.
2. The name of the operation is: Peace for Galilee.
3. During the implementation of this decision, the Syrian Army should not be attacked unless it attacks our forces.
4. The State of Israel continues to strive for the signing of a peace treaty with an independent Lebanon, while keeping its territorial integrity.

During the operation, key decisions were made in the wake of emerging problems. In our Cabinet there is personal and general ministerial responsibility and the Cabinet adopted difficult decisions in the course of the operation. I am proud of being a member of this brave Cabinet, led by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, a Cabinet which has already made and adopted difficult decisions such as the decision on peace, the decision about the nuclear reactor and other difficult decisions we were called upon to make.

What were the key and difficult decisions we were called upon to make in the course of the operation? The decisions themselves may be descriptive of the various stages of the operation. The first and key problem we faced was how to try to avoid fighting the Syrians. I would like to read to you, Mr Speaker and members of the House, excerpts of the remarks I made at a Cabinet meeting held on the night of 6 June 1982: I want to tell you now what is happening regarding the Syrians. The Syrians were quiet during the day. They did not make any attempt to intervene in the air. However, at noon they opened artillery fire on the western force of one of our division -- although we had not touched them -- with heavy cannons, with D-30 cannons from their positions. We sustained several casualties.

There are two ways of handling the situation: One, to despair of the fact that they are not involved in the war and attack them directly, or to advance farther north and try to pressure them or to approach them from the rear on the assumption that the very fact that they may be encircled here -- at this point, I showed a point on the map -- may lead them to retreat. Our assumption was not to advance toward this area but to try to move farther north and try to threaten them with a siege rather than attack them directly. Perhaps in light of the risk of coming under seige they may move. This was the recommendation and the prime minister asked that it be submitted to the Cabinet. The prime minister at the time was at the front headquarters of the forces and the prime minister asked me to present his position, the position of the General Staff -- and I also presented my position -- to that Cabinet meeting chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich.

I will read further: We reasonably assessed that the advance of our forces toward the Syrians today would immediately encounter fire. Therefore, an idea came up to advance from here, from the other side of Al-Qir'awn Lake, to try to create a new situation. In reply to a question posed to me by a Cabinet member I said: Yes, we are going beyond the 40 km. There are two possibilities: One, to run straight forward and the second, to try to outflank them. We are trying to outflank them from here rather than advance directly. We hope to try to soften the matter as much as possible although, according to the Cabinet decision, with the very fact of the shelling today the possibility has been created to launch a raid. However, we decided to give the Syrians the opportunity to consider and realize that the question was not one of a massive attack on them.

Thus the key problem we encountered was how to avoid fighting the Syrians. This happened on Sunday night. On Monday, the 17th of Sivan, 7 June 1982, the Cabinet made the following decision: The decision is to continue outflanking the Syrian force and to inform the Syrians, through envoy Philip Habib -- this happened on Monday -- that they should evacuate the terrorists from the area under their control up to 40 km from our border.

I want to tell the members of this house that we faced another difficult decision that same night. Upon returning from the Cabinet meeting, a debate was held at the command post of the Northern Command with the participation of the entire IDF senior General Staff. The topic of the debate that night was -- had we had sufficient historical sense and filed that debate and if we screened it now I think it would be seen as one of the most dramatic events one might come across; the debate lasted until the wee hours of the night -- how to avoid hitting civilians in Tyre and Sidon. No other army in the world would have done this.

The position of the IDF -- the position maintained by all of us that night in the meeting where everybody expressed himself freely; we weighed one against the other, the price and the casualties we would sustain and the possibility of hitting civilians -- a unanimous decision was made at that debate -- there are no votes in the army. However, there is a supreme moral value that in such a debate where dozens of experienced and veteran fighters, commanders who have experienced battles since their youth, not even one man was found from the commanders up to the defense minister who decided otherwise. All of us reached the conclusion: We will not bombard Tyre and Sidon and we will not turn them into piles of debris although we knew this would cost us dearly. I reiterate: No other army or nation in the world would have behaved in such a fashion.

I want to tell you about another event which occurred in another place, at another time. I did not choose an incident in Nazi Germany, I opted for an event somewhere else. The event took place on March 1944, not in Nazi Germany but in Denmark which was occupied by the Nazis. At that time, an RAF squadron set out to attack the Gestapo headquarters near Copenhagen. However, in addition to hitting the target they hit a school nearby. Over 100 civilians, including 83 children, were killed in this attack. However, nobody in Britain -- the Britain which denounces us today -- conceived then or conceives now of calling this event the murder of civilians. There is a basic and substantial difference between accidental and undeliberate killing of civilians, in the midst of battles with those harassing others, and the deliberate and systematic murder of civilians which characterizes PLO terror. As I said, we decided otherwise and the unambiguous IDF position is a source of pride for all of us.

Obviously, there is no need to say it, we are sorry: Jews must not emphasize that they are sorry. Jews are apprehensive about human life more than any other people in the world. However, we are clearly sorry that innocent people were harmed. Nevertheless, the false propaganda against us on this issue must also be highlighted. I do not want to say how many people were killed, compared with the announcements made about the number of casualties. Every casualty is a casualty and every victim is a victim. However, I want to warn and caution about the false and venomous propaganda being waged against us.

There was another attempt to appeal to the Syrians -- I simply continue to describe the problems we faced because there is no sense in describing military moves here and showing them on the maps; I just wanted to tell you about the key problems the Cabinet faced during the operation -- who in the meantime again attacked our forces even before we had touched them, before we had returned the fire. Except for a few shells after the first firing incident on the first day we did not return the fire and we did not harm them. Cabinet Resolution No. 692 of Tuesday 17 of Sivan, 8 June 1982, stated the following decision:

1. The prime minister will appeal to Philip Habib, in their meeting scheduled for this afternoon, and will propose that Habib submit a demand [drisha] to the Syrians that they stop the shellings of our settlements and that they pull the terrorists in their territory out beyond the range of fire on our settlements.

This was another attempt on our part. It should be pointed out that, at the same time, settlements on the northern border were fired upon from Syrian territory.

2. To approve the defense minister's proposal to open an additional axis as he requested.

I want to explain: We operated on three axes in Lebanon. One axis along the coastline: Tyre and Sidon; the second axis in the eastern sector, in the Al-Biq'a' region; the third axis in the central sector. The Syrians used their antiaircraft missiles. In the central axis we were in a situation where we could not assist our forces. Our forces moved on narrow and curved axes, on cliffs hundreds of meters high, on most difficult roads, on mountainous terrain, covered with vegetation and forests while making desperate efforts not to hit the civilian population.

Indeed, there are dozens and hundreds of villages where not even one stone was hit in the course of the movement of our troops. However, we could not extend assistance because we were within the range of the missiles. I appealed to the Cabinet and presented the situation -- the Cabinet was briefed regularly; the chief of intelligence and I briefed the Cabinet daily just as I briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee almost daily -- and I asked to open another axis, further west, in the 'Alayh area because this area was beyond the range of the missiles. The Cabinet endorsed this request.

The next problem we faced emerged on Wednesday, 9 June 1982, and that was the problem of the missiles. The Syrians exploited Habib's mission to Damascus and, at that time, they moved their missiles forward. It became necessary to attack the missiles in the face of the introduction of additional missiles -- an earlier Cabinet decision to this effect existed. In resolution No. 694 of Wednesday, 18 of Sivan, 9 June 1982, it was stated: It is decided to endorse the defense minister's proposal to attack 19 Syrian antiaircraft missile batteries.

The following decision pertained to the cease-fire. That decision unambiguously stated: Peace for Galilee Operation -- cease-fire, on 11 June 1982: It is decided:

1. On Saturday, 14 of Sivan 5742, 5 June 1982, the Cabinet decided to entrust the Israel Defense Forces with the mission of getting all the Galilee settlements out of range of terrorist fire, who, along with their bases and headquarters, are concentrated in Lebanon. In the 5 days of fighting the IDF has fully carried out the mission entrusted to it, with courage, dedication and great ingeniousness.

3. [as heard] Blessed be the people who have produced these sons, fighters, army commanders and soldiers.

4. The government extends its respect to the sons, the holy heroes, who sacrificed their lives for the well-being of the Galilee and all Israeli citizens.

The Lord will console the families who lost their dear ones within the gates of the greivuers of Zion and the warriors of Jerusalem and may they never know pain again.

5. The Cabinet sends its wishes for speedy and full recuperation to all wounded soldiers.
6. After the fulfillment of the mission entrusted to the Israel Defense Forces, the Cabinet has ordered the army and all its branches to ceasefire today, as of noon.
7. As of this hour, IDF soldiers will not open fire on any front in Lebanon unless fired upon.
8. Any attempt on the part of the Syrians to again introduce antiaircraft missiles to replace those destroyed by our pilots will be repelled without delay and with all means at the disposal of the air force.
9. If the Syrian Army continues to fire on IDF soldiers and to attack its positions the responsibility for the severe results of this initiated aggression will lie with the Syrian Government.
10. There are grounds to believe that the Galilee and its inhabitants will no longer be threatened.
11. We express our hope that the day is near when peace, true peace, prevails between a free and independent Lebanon and the State of Israel.

Already that same day, 2 hours after the cease-fire went into effect the front was quiet for only 2 hours, no more than that -- fire was opened in various places and, in fact, the fire did not die down until the cease-fire reached last Friday evening: That was the first time that the fire died down, the first time.

We made another difficult decision: Physically cutting off the Beirut-Damascus axis amid violations of the cease-fire by the Syrians and the terrorists, in order to physically encircle the terrorists in Beirut who, together with the Syrians, were preparing for a war of attrition.

Another problem emerged in the course of the war: the situation emerging in the 'Alayh-Bhamdun area where a Syrian force with the strength of a division and hundreds of terrorists gathered. We were in an inferior situation in this area, with a very narrow corridor linking east Beirut [with Damascus]. This brought about the decision to secure the most vital and strategic area for control over Lebanon. Resolution No. 728 of the Cabinet from Tuesday 3 of Tamuz, 24 June 1982: It is decided to approve the proposal of the defense minister and the chief of staff to take over the Beirut-Damascus highway, from 'Alyah to Dahr al-Baydar. The mission was completed on 25 June in the evening.

The latest Cabinet decision of 27 June 1982 is the decision explaining Israel's demands.

This was a difficult operation, it included great achievements. I will explain the achievements of the operation in several sentences.

1. The security territory of 40-45 km we decided upon is now in our hands.
2. The PLO headquarters and its members are encircled.
3. The Syrian missiles have been eliminated through a brilliant operation by the air force pilots.
4. An opening has been created for a political settlement.

5. An opening has been created for peace with another Arab state.

This was an inter-branch and inter-corps operation, carried out following assessments, considerations and decisive political decisions. We are currently besieging the terrorists in their bases on the outskirts of Beirut. We are determined that this terrorist organization should no longer exist, for the sake of our future and for the sake of coexistence between us and the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

I believe that we will be able to realize our plan, the autonomy plan, and we will achieve coexistence with the Palestinian people. We are not fighting the Palestinian people in Lebanon. We want to live in peace and friendship with this people. When we annihilate PLO terrorism in Beirut our security will increase beyond the 40-km boundary, the defense boundary from the PLO's artillery which we promised to achieve for the sake of peace in the Galilee. We strike for Israel's well-being, for peace between Israel and its neighbors. We will fight against anyone trying to undermine this peace.

I believe the day is not far off -- if we close ranks and insist on our demands -- when we will not only be able to overcome the PLO and its headquarters in Beirut but we will bring about a triangle of peace on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the triangle formed by Israel, Egypt and Lebanon, with secure borders from Beirut, through Jerusalem and Cairo.

I believe that we are standing on the threshold of a new era when this triangle of peace will be established along the Mediterranean Sea's coast where we live. Then peace will not only arrive in the Galilee but peace will arrive in Israel.

Shim'on Peres Knesset Speech

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[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres speaking to the Knesset -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President; Mr Speaker; Knesset members. We are meeting today while thousands of reservists are still deployed in the Lebanese hills, in its valley and along its coasts, observing a cease-fire and on alert and after a war that was not short -- I hope it is over -- a unique one that has cost us sacrifices dear to the entire nation. Our hearts go out to the bereaved families, their sorrow and their grief and our eyes look northward with profound admiration for the IDF which has once again proved that it is one of the world's best armies. The IDF is noted for its moral dimensions, as it is this time, too; except that this time a new generation of commanders and soldiers participated in the campaign, some of whom were born after 1948 and some of them have now had their first experience in battle.

This generation has warmed the hearts of the nation as a young and promising force composed of all classes and from all over Israel. This is a generation which is restrained in its speech and overflowing in its ability, young people who have proved to have great wisdom, great courage, skill in the campaign and an appreciable conscience. The entire IDF has proven brilliance in planning, skill in mobility, ability to use sophisticated equipment, personal bravery, together with the desire to be scrupulous about the ethical use of weapons.

The Peace for Galilee campaign was intended to be a campaign against the terrorists, although not against the Palestinians; on the soil of Lebanon, although not at its expense. Post factum, this campaign has also become an operation against the Syrians, although not against Syria itself. The two campaigns that were conducted were different in character: one, against irregular units which fortified themselves and hid in hills, in villages and in camps, and the other, against a regular army.

The war was conducted in Lebanon because Lebanon was unable to prevent the infiltration of the Syrians and the PLO into it, just as it was unable to defend its own sovereignty.

The enemy must not be scorned. We must not ignore the problems that arose in this war. The Syrians fought, and their commando units fought as they should. Among the terrorists, too, there were instances of stubborn fighting and the IDF overcame them both as it should.

The IDF used weapons made abroad and weapons independently produced at home. In this campaign it has been proved that this equipment, the way of using it, even in the unique circumstances of the battle, has proved itself efficient and when placed in the hands of pilots, tankers, the land and sea forces of Israel it was most efficient.

It has therefore been proved that in addition to the human edge, we enjoyed a technological edge in terms of composition and how the equipment was used in combination and for this, admiration is due to the designers of the equipment, its producers, the command that planned its use and, of course, first and foremost, to the soldiers themselves. This IDF establishment has been built up since the Yom Kippur war and to a great extent reflects the lessons drawn from it. I want to note the governments that were responsible for the preparation of the IDF for this campaign and to emphasize the share of the current government.

War is the supreme test of the nation and it is a good feeling when we come out of it with a feeling that the army stood up to it as it should. At the same time, we must not think that the tests in the future will be a repetition of this test or even similar to it. It is doubtful if the political conditions that exist now, that is, U.S. support, Soviet restraint, lack of Arab unity, will automatically and together also be repeated in the future. The strategic conditions, too -- the advantage of surprise, concentration in one arena, the decreased risk of conflagration in other sectors -- it is doubtful if such conditions will also be guaranteed in the next test. We must also take into account that the Soviets and the Arabs will try to learn operational and technological lessons from this war and, as a result, they could build new generations of weapons systems. We must not then rest on our laurels and we must remember that military power is power that constantly renews itself and it should be seen through the glasses of the future, the glasses of tomorrow, not of yesterday.

Mr Speaker, today our hearts go out to the bereaved families in Israel, the number of bereaved families that have increased: parents, widows, orphans mourning the best soldiers, the wonderful youth of the nation, who paid with their lives the supreme price required for the existence of the nation. All that was good and promising in this campaign must be directed, first and foremost, to these homes. Our hearts today are directed to the hospitals with a united prayer for the full and speedy recovery of the IDF soldiers who were wounded.

And actually because of the size of the sacrifice, we must emphasize the unity of our feeling about the point of the campaign and its necessity. In this war, as in other wars, differences of opinions were revealed in our hearts. There is nothing in them that can decrease by one iota the respect we feel for the fallen and the soldiers, long may they live. Their sacrifices were not and will not be in vain, because, for us, always and always, the soldier not only defends the state, but also defends Israel's way of life. Our army not only guarantees the country's security, but, since it is a people's army, it guarantees its ability to exist, too, as a democratic country in peace as in war.

We all accept that in a democratic country the elected government is authorized to order the army -- whether its majority is small or large, it makes no difference -- and the people who are called up, to obey its legal orders scrupulously. At the same time, even when we stand together, we are permitted to have differences of opinion.

In the nation's elected bodies it is better that different views should compete and the moves of the war, like its targets, pass the test of criticism without the truth being swept under the rug.

The Arabs have never ever benefited from the existence of only one view among them and from reportage which is false. Israel has never ever lost because of the existence of free and differing views within it or from exposing the truth. In wartime, the soldiers' morale must be preserved, we must stress that which unifies, the positive, the heart of the nation that beats as one, even the views of the nation, rich in various schools of thought. The war's goals must be defined and proved and when they are proved, scrupulous care must be taken to adhere and be faithful to them.

Our security view is that the IDF is Israel's shield, not the policeman of the area. Foreign policy must be set by the institutions that were elected for this. This is how we have behaved in this campaign, this is how we will behave in the future, whether we are a majority or a minority. A democratic nation should be skilled in uniting around its army in times of war and entitled to remain divided in its opinions regarding the directions and political conclusions. The entire nation bears the burden of the war. In conducting the campaign, as I said, the authorized institutions must be obeyed and, on other issues, it is desirable to maintain a genuine, free debate. We must refrain from vain arguments, with one side trying to slander the other, as though its legitimate views serve the enemy, as it were. If I do not agree with you, your well is poisoned. That is one of the dangers for a democratic regime. That is one of the dangers for Israel, to stand as a free nation facing the truth and the different views existing within it.

For example, I praise the prime minister, who declared publicly, to the inhabitants of the United States, that the IDF will not conquer Beirut, although views were heard that such a public declaration could serve the PLO. IN contrast to this, I dissassociate myself from declarations likely to make a mockery of Israel, as though it were an undemocratic country, desiring battle, impatient or scornning world public opinion.

On the contrary, I am sure I am speaking for many people when I say that we profoundly regret the sacrifices among the noncombatants, whether they are Lebanese or Arabs and Palestinians, and the suffering caused them; that suffering and those sacrifices are, to a great extent, the result of the PLO's attempt to hide behind their backs or to hold them hostage.

We must remember that war in our time is a filmed war. On the battlefield there are not only tanks and guns, there are also television cameras, an eye for the entire world and pictures are stronger than words and they conquer world public opinion and, in addition to the moral consideration -- and there is a moral consideration in war too -- we must take this consideration into account: entry into towns, into densely populated settlements, their bombing or shelling must be weighed sevenfold. Destruction -- and destruction in our times is filmed destruction -- entails with it a heavy price. It is, as I said, essential to take this into account in the fighting doctrine, too.

For this reason we rejected an entry into Beirut. We rejected the creation of the impression that we aspired, for the first time in our history, to conquer an Arab capital. Why do we need this impression? By the time we frighten, people are frightened of us. This campaign, in addition to its goal, which is peace for Galilee, also involved two additional issues: Lebanon and its crushed sovereignty and the Palestinian problem and its disruption by PLO fanaticism. Before we touch on these issues, we must complete the goal of the campaign, which was defined by the prime minister in his words to the Knesset, and I want to tell the defense minister: The Knesset decisions bind the Cabinet and if there is a Knesset announcement, it binds whoever reports it and the prime minister reported from this podium on 8 June the objective of the campaign in clear words: When we push back the terrorist forces 40 km north of our border the work will be completed and all fighting will cease. These are the words of the prime minister.

The prime minister also promised us that he had no intention of letting the campaign go beyond that defined goal. The military operation that was accomplished, as it was termed, now needs political completion: the establishment of an effective multinational force that will prevent the return of the terrorists to that area. I am sure we are all interested in the establishment of that force as soon as possible in order to permit our soldiers to return home, but a condition for the establishment of such a force is the agreement of two governments: the Government of Israel and the Government of Lebanon.

Israel has a sovereign government, while Lebanon still has no representative government, free of Syrian threats and PLO terrorism and it is in our interest to make plain that we are truly and sincerely interested in the foundation of an independent [bilti taluy] government -- also not dependent on us -- a government that will be honored by the inhabitants of Lebanon and recognized by the world's nations. It is in our interest that such a government should be established and that it should agree to a multinational force and that the IDF should be able to evacuate all of Lebanon as soon as possible.

We must make it clear to our neighbors in Lebanon, we must explain matters. First, we have no intention and no desire to remain in Lebanon, not as a conquering force and not as a dictating force, not directly and not indirectly. Second, we have no desire to intervene in Lebanon's internal affairs. We have no intention of favoring one sect to rule over another. We want to live in peace with the Christians, with the Muslims and with the Druze.

Our only reservation is the expulsion of the forces that are not Lebanese, that jeopardize our security and, in the end, also destroy the sovereignty of Lebanon itself. Third, we appeal to Lebanon to, like Egypt, turn toward peace with Israel, for its own good and for our welfare, for the advancement of peace in the entire area. We support a Lebanon that belongs to the Lebanese, a Lebanon that is not a victim of disseminators of horrors and war-lovers, who crudely break international law, who treat with contempt the sovereignty of people, their fate and their country.

And now, to the PLO and the Palestinian problem. This campaign has proved what we knew. Arab support for the PLO is to a great extent lip service. Not only Israel but the Arab world, too, has become tired of their fanaticism, of their threats, of the convolutions of their ways, of the terrorism, of the blackmail. It has also been proved that the PLO's most important patron [last word in English], Syria, has hurried to remove its protection from it when it was forced to defend itself and it defended itself alone.

It has been proved that this organization that declared that terrorism was its strategy, that the rifle is the means for the liberation of Palestine, has been beaten badly in its test of fire. Bank accounts and weapons in bunkers are not a guarantee of strength and will. It has been proved that this organization has no means to impose its own solution and it has no plan to resolve the Palestinian problem in peaceful ways.

Mr Speaker, several European leaders, with the Austrian chancellor at their head, have recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. I have always believed that a representative is elected at the polls; he does not elect himself with a Kalashnikov. We will never accept the view that says that an objective such as the legitimate rights of the Palestinians is permitted or can be achieved through terrible means such as the murder of innocent women and children.

The compassion that exists for the PLO, the ignoring of its use of terrorism, the comfortable scorning of its terrible charter, have in the final analysis also damaged the PLO itself.

It thought it could run riot with no reaction. It thought everyone would play according to its rules, without it itself having to observe morals or change. I say as a socialist and as a democrat that we will not lend an ear to any advice that comes from outside if that advice ignores the genuine nature of the PLO as an organization that sows murder, when, at its base, there are already signs of a threatening mafia.

We must take into account, today more than ever, that the PLO has been beaten, but the Palestinian problem remains unresolved. We must say we recognize the existence of the Palestinian problem, that it must be resolved and that we are prepared to be genuine partners to its resolution and that the way to resolve it is political, not military. We must sit down with Palestinians, whatever their views, provided they recognize Israel, reject terrorism and seek peace. We aspire to coexistence with the Palestinians, not to a continuation and increase of hostility and hatred.

The time has come to invite Jordan to the negotiations table, whose border with Israel is the most essential one, both to it and to us, for whom the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria are its citizens, in order to reach an arrangement with it on the future borders, on relations with the Palestinians who live on both sides of the border. I believe Egypt can aid in this and I think President Mubarak was misled when he was told that there is an agreement or a plot between us and Syria at the expense of Jordan. To the best of my knowledge, this has no basis in reality. The guns have ceased thundering. We are interested in the maintenance of a cease-fire in the footsteps of which a political action for a permanent arrangement will come.

The Alignment will support the government's political efforts to restore Lebanon's sovereignty -- by political means -- and to seek the foundation of an independent Lebanese government, to expel from within it the non-Lebanese forces or those who are not subordinate to its rule; efforts that are intended to expel all branches of the PLO, including their concentrations in west Beirut, through an honorable arrangement. The Alignment calls for the opening of negotiations with Jordan, with the participation of Palestinian representatives, in order to advance toward a comprehensive peace and a political resolution of the Palestinian problem. The military campaign, I hope, has reached its end. The political campaign has begun and it is required in order to translate the military achievement into a permanent political reality: a reality that will answer Israel's expectations, that will serve Lebanon, that will lead to an honorable resolution for the Palestinians, that will advance peace in the Middle East.

I want to say in response to the defense minister's remarks: We were informed about the Peace for Galilee campaign when it began. We were not partners to the making of other decisions and we have no complaints about this. [Prime Minister Menahem Begin says something indistinct] That is correct, that is correct, we were invited at 1100 and the prime minister explained to us that [Peres' words covered by Razi Barqay, Jerusalem radio commentator, who explains that Prime Minister Begin speaks from his seat apparently explaining that the operation was to have begun at 1100 or 2300, local time] and it began at 1200 but in fact what I said is what happened. [further explanations by Razi Barqay, making Peres' words indistinct; Barqay also indistinct because of juxtaposition] ...the IDF had crossed the border.

I heard with great interest the remarks of the defense minister that there was a series of decisions -- that we have only now been informed -- that the Cabinet made such as, for example, the decision to reach the Beirut-Damascus highway, such as, for example, the decision to expand control over the Beirut-Damascus highway, which involved a not inconsiderable battle and also sacrifices; such as the destruction of the missiles; such as the clash with Syria.

I am not making a complaint, although I have a different concept of how one should reach national unity, how a campaign should be conducted in a difficult period of time, how an attempt should be made to exhaust what there is in common. We can bear the responsibility; not for the government, which did not include us; but to the nation, which we serve, which we have tried to serve sincerely -- [we have been] confronted with provocations that came from the table of this government, statements the like of which have never been heard.

If the prime minister says we must not conquer Beirut, that is all right. When the Alignment says that, it is serving the enemy. [shouts from the Knesset] No, there is no need, I ask my question -- that the government does not intend to conquer Beirut; fine, fine, I do not think that anyone says it must not be conquered because he is in favor of it. That is inconceivable to me. If anybody stands up and says in public that he is against the conquest of Beirut, it is a sign that he thinks this should not be done, that this must not be done, otherwise he would not say it.

I do not accept that style, but we are looking at the nation and its army and its soldiers, as a party and as a movement that has done its best to preserve unity even when it was not a partner, to exhaust unity even when there was not always a consensus, to keep up the morale of the soldiers, even at the price of concessions over one point or another. I am convinced that we have behaved with great responsibility and we have a different opinion on very many things.

Arik, there is no argument that we must fight the terrorists. There is an argument about the scope of the war, about its dimensions; that is a legitimate argument. And, just as you are allowed to hint in one way so we are allowed to think differently. It is permitted not only to think what the immediate results of such a war are, but also what its implications are for Israel's status. That is legitimate inside the government, because I know that inside the government there were also arguments and I welcome this. What sort of a division is this, between loyal and disloyal? Between poisoners of wells and those who draw water from rocks?

However, we will preserve responsibility and unity toward the nation and history and as long as people are being called up and as long as one Israeli soldier stands in danger on a border beyond Israel. We will do our best to decrease the danger; to increase unity; to exhaust, from situations that we did not create, the best there is for the country. We will not hesitate even when the government does not consult with us on political matters. And today a proposal was submitted to us without our even having been consulted on it, as though we have to sign a paper, a political program; even in such cases, even if the government does not consult with us, even if there are provocations, even if this is how they behave, we will support any attempt that is for the good of the country, that will advance it and it is not important from which side it comes and it is not important in what form it is submitted to us.

Mr Speaker, we are proud of our army; we are proud of our people; we are proud of our democratic system; we are proud of the fact that we are capable of uniting in the campaign and preserving our freedom, as a Knesset and as a nation. And this campaign has proved that there is something to be proud of, there is something to fight for and there is room to make a supreme effort so that wars will end and we will be able to reach a comprehensive peace in the area.

Victor Shem-Tov Comments

TA291723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] MK Victor Shem-Tov of MAPAM said at the 29 June Knesset debate on Lebanon that the opposition's role now is to prevent the IDF from entering west Beirut because this is dangerous due to the casualties such an offensive will entail.

He accused the government of dreaming of establishing in Lebanon a government-on-spears, and said this is a notion appropriate for the 19th century. He emphasized that it is impossible, no matter how successful a military operation is, to resolve the Palestinian problem. He called on the government to be meticulous in observing the cease-fire on all fronts, and urged it to go back to the original goals of the campaign through negotiations.

Alignment To Oppose Motion

TA291722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The coalition has worked out a resolution to sum up the Knesset debate and has just now submitted it to the opposition factions to peruse so that they will vote in favor of it.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the resolution in facts repeats the Cabinet resolutions of Sunday. The first article states that Israel will observe the cease-fire in Lebanon if the other side also honors it; for the purpose of the resolution of the Lebanon problem and for the sake of peaceful ties between it and Israel, the Lebanese Army must enter west Beirut; the PLO must hand over its arms to this army and leave that country; the IDF will permit the terrorists to choose the way they want to leave; after they leave, everything will be done to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty and independence.

Our correspondent has learned that this resolution was formulated by the prime minister.

It has just been reported that the Knesset Alignment faction will vote against the Cabinet. The faction has turned down a proposal raised by the party hawks to join the coalition's summing-up resolution.

Compromise Reached

TA291812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1745 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Interview with coalition chairman, Agudat Yisra'el MK Avraham Shapira in the studio by correspondent Razi Barqay and Knesset correspondent Arye Golan -- live]

[Text] [Golan] Avraham Shapira, I understand you have just come from the prime minister and right after a conversation with Shim'on Peres. Is there now a special arrangement that will prevent a vote by the coalition against the opposition and vice versa? What exactly is the arrangement that has been reached?

[Answer] I am glad to bring the good tidings to the people of Israel and to the IDF soldiers on the front that I have succeeded in bringing about something which after all signifies the unity of the nation. I must say that the prime minister agreed with this because of his love for Israel. There will be two proposals: one against the other, and the Knesset will only vote in favor, so that some will vote for this motion, others for the other. God forbid there will be a vote against.

[Question] Is there a precedent for such votes, where no one asks if anyone is opposed?

[Answer] So far there has been no such precedent, and let us hope that for the sake of the love of Israel we established such a precedent this evening.

[Question] In other words, what will take place in the vote that will be held here in about 1 1/2 or 2 hours is that the coalition will vote for its proposal?

[Answer] The coalition will vote in favor of a motion which I will, God willing, bring; whereas the Alignment will vote in favor of a motion that MK Shahal will bring.

[Question] And no one will vote against the other's motion?

[Answer] That is correct.

[Barqay] A clarification, if you please, because after all the question will have to be raised who is voting against? I presume the HADASH Knesset members will vote against both motions.

[Golan] That is true, and the two large factions will vote against the motion by HADASH. Is that part of the procedure?

[Shapira] That will be the first. First of all the vote will be all of us together -- the Likud and the Alignment and Agudat Yisra'el and the NRP, all of us will vote against the motion proposed by HADASH. Then there will be two motions, one against the other, where everyone will vote for his proposal with no one voting against.

[Question] Just one more question, since you have already reached our studio, straight from the prime minister's office and you most likely have the coalition's summing-up motion, can we hear what it is, or at least its main points?

[Answer] I think it would not be fair, before we read it out from the Knesset rostrum to announce it here over the radio now. I believe I should first of all read it to the Knesset members.

[Barqay] Well, then, we have a mini-consensus here in the Knesset. The Alignment will abstain, or at least not vote against the Cabinet's proposal. The Cabinet in turn will abstain, or not vote against the Alignment's proposal. Thus there will be two summing-up motions. Thus, coalition Chairman Avraham Shapira together with the prime minister and Shim'on Peres have reached an agreement not to oppose one another's motions, but to repeat, the HADASH faction will vote against both these proposals.

Hayim Druckman Comments

TA291840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] NRP MK Hayim Druckman said the Peace for Galilee Operation is like any other war Israel has been involved in: a war for survival. All the victims that have fallen, he emphasized, did not die in vain because they saved thousands from death, as the terrorists had planned to inflict upon us.

Yitzhaq Rabin Comments

TA292014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Knesset political debate on the Peace for Galilee Operation has been going on for 5 hours. MK Yitzhaq Rabin of the Alignment has said that the operation created a firm basis for achieving its original objective: to ensure that the terrorists are removed out of range from which they can attack Israeli citizens. A chance has been created now that the entire PLO will leave Lebanon and a central government will be established in Beirut.

Rabin emphasized that this war, just as all Israeli wars, was a justified war.

The Peace for Galilee Operation is a justified war, especially because it was waged against the PLO, a murderous organization which strives for the annihilation of the State of Israel. MK Rabin called on the government to ensure a consensus. Nevertheless, he pointed out that he would not have set out on an initiated war to drive out the Syrians or to establish a government in Beirut.

MK Rabin rejected the defense minister's remarks that it had been necessary to set out against the Syrians 6 years ago, when Rabin was prime minister. He recalled that, in that year, the Syrians entered Lebanon to help the Christians and they killed twice as many terrorists as were killed by the IDF in the Peace for Galilee Operation.

Menahem Begin Speech

TA292140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2005 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin address to Knesset session on Peace for Galilee Operation -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset:

The distinguished historian and philosopher Thomas Carlyle, in his famous book "The French Revolution" wrote: Things will accumulate and what is more, will reach a climax because the first tidings of the French Revolution are that a falsehood cannot live forever. He further wrote: Upon encountering a lie which depresses you, remove it. Lies exist only for the sake of being removed; they are waiting, they are crying to be removed. He went on to write: There is a divine sentence against all lies and they are slowly but surely approaching their inevitable end.

Mr Speaker, in the last 3 weeks the world has been plagued with the malice of lies. Germans, destroyers and arch-destroyers, say that the holy Jewish army is carrying out Nazi actions. In other countries there is talk about genocide and massacre. This time I am not only talking about the East but about the West as well. However, I have no doubt that Carlyle's words regarding these lies will come true, not precisely in the long run but very soon indeed.

I want to inform the Knesset about a document whose content has been known to only a very few and perhaps they are no longer alive:

Mr Prime Minister, the following appears as a simple method to possibly evaluate what we can do through bombing Germany. In in-depth study of the results of the bombing of Birmingham and Hull and other sites has revealed that, on the average, 1 ton of bombs dropped on an urban zone destroys 20 to 40 buildings and it makes 100 to 200 people homeless. According to our experience, we know we can count on 14 operational raids for each manufactured fighter plane. The average load of the fighters we are going to manufacture in the next 15 months is approximately 3 tons. This means that each one of these bombers will drop approximately 40 tons of bombs during its service life. If these bombs are dropped on urban zones they will make 4,000 to 8,000 people homeless.

In 1938, over 22 million Germans lived in 58 towns with a population of over 100,000 people which, with the help of modern equipment, it will be easy to spot and hit. Our forecast for the production of heavy bombers, including Wellingtons, from now and until the middle of 1943 is approximately 10,000. Even if only half the load of 10,000 bombers is dropped on urban zones of these 58 German cities, the vast majority of the population -- about one-third of the German population -- will become homeless. Examinations have revealed that the destruction of a man's house very much affects his morale. People care more about that than the killing of their friends or even their relatives. Signs of tension have been noticed in Hull although only 1/10 of the houses have been destroyed.

According to this data, we will be able to cause 10 times as much destruction to each of the 58 main cities in Germany. There is hardly any doubt this will break the spirit of the people. Our calculations are certainly based on the assumption that we will indeed drop half of our bombs on urban zones. On the other hand, the vast U.S. production pledged -- 6,000 heavy fighters within the above-mentioned period -- has not been taken into consideration. Also, we did not consider the inevitable damage that will be caused to factories, communications systems and so forth in these cities and to the damage that will be caused by the fire which will probably intensify when the public services collapse. Signed: Professor (Cherevel).

Based on this recommendation, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the head of the Liberal Party, wrote the following recommendations to the prime minister: We must continue and achieve at least 13 or 14 raids for each manufactured bomber. To that end, we must withstand erosion, both in battle and by accidents. We hope to do that. We must ensure that no less than half the bombs that our aircraft will carry from our bases reach the urban zones of Germany. I believe the first steps made to date, in the latest attacks on the Ruhr, Cologne and Lubeck, are encouraging and we do not see any reason to doubt that in 18 months and with the assistance of the Americans the degree of destruction proposed by Lord (Cherevel) is indeed feasible and, in fact, will also be attained.

Mr Speaker, for 40 years both these documents were classified as absolutely secret and at the top of the documents it was noted: Keep under seal and lock. I do not think there is anybody in this house, including myself, who has ever read or even heard of the existence of these documents. Members of the Knesset, please notice: A distinguished British man, a scientist, recommends the dropping of -- according to statistical calculations -- a load of bombs on 38 [as heard] cities to make their population homeless. It is typical that this British professor does not even mention the number of casualties. Apparently, when a British professor speaks about bombing houses in urban zones he cannot put into writing that some of these people will be killed; he does not even mention the number of dead. However, after I discovered... [Begin is interrupted by heckling by MK Me'ir Wilner.]

Mr Speaker, I would like you to remark that I should not be interrupted. I have a right to speak here no less than MK Wilner does without people interrupting me. This is not heckling, this is an interruption. I am asking you to pay attention to me. That is enough! What is this communist arrogance? [The Knesset speaker calls on Hadash MK Tawfiq Tubi to be silent]

From this rostrum I want to appeal to Mr Pym -- his party was the leading party in the British Government at the time -- and to Mr Steele, the head of the Liberal Party which was a member of the coalition at the time, and to Mr Healy whose party was a member of the coalition led by Churchill and, as a Jew, say to them the following simple words: Do you want to attack Israel? Attack it. Do you want to sling mud on the State of Israel? Do it, but without hypocrisy. Are you going to preach morality to us, with these documents? Was a general in our headquarters entrusted with the mission of calculating how many people would become homeless by the bombardments? Did any of our professors work on charts to prove how to break the morale of a people in war? I am not criticizing your actions because they pertained to Nazi Germany which had to be destroyed and there is no need to elaborate. However, after you made such calculations can you preach morality to us, the Jewish people, and the Israeli Defense Forces, about our attitude toward the civilian population? [Heckling by MK Tawfiq Tubi who tells the prime minister: You did just that without calculations.]

The answer given to Britain from this rostrum is the answer that will be given to any other people, without exception. Nobody will preach morality to our people, nowhere in the world, about the value of humanitarianism. No other army in the world behaved as humanely as the IDF in the Peace for Galilee Operation. If a pilot saw a gathering around a target he was ordered to hit he abstained from bombarding it.

Cabinet ministers and army commanders listening to my remarks will bear witness to the fact that when the commanders showed the Cabinet, on the maps, a just and necessary plan for attack in reaction to a base act of murder perpetrated against men, women and children the first question I posed to the commander was: Where are the civilians? If the answer was: They are too close to the target, the map was removed from the table. Only when the reply was: There is no risk of hitting civilians in this bombardment -- all the Cabinet ministers sitting here, without exception, will bear witness -- only then did we approve the operation. This was the first question posed by the defense minister and by any other minister who participated in the debate: Where are the civilians?

I spoke to the U.S. President about 1 week ago [heckling by MK Tubi; the Knesset speaker calls him to order] -- some nerve, we are talking here about Jewish blood and he is going crazy here -- I spoke with the U.S. President and he spoke very harshly to me: You have lost support from the U.S. public, and he explained the reason why. The U.S. President said to me: After the assassination attempt against your ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov -- we all pray for his well-being and his recuperation; I spoke with the surgeon a few days ago and he told me the ambassador's condition was still very serious -- you operated in Lebanon and you caused the death of many civilians.

I told him: Mr President, first of all and with all due respect, it is my duty to tell you that we have not lost any support among the U.S. people and I have proof to corroborate this. Secondly, we meticulously chose two military targets: The sports stadium in Beirut which the terrorists had turned into a huge arsenal, and a training camp. There are no civilians in the neighborhood and civilians were not killed. The U.S. President then said to me: If that is so, your problem is not the fact but the perception [last word in English].

I told him: I agree, sir, and that is why I am explaining the facts to you. After the 1-hour talk at the oval office we moved to the meeting hall of the U.S. administration and I explained to the President's aides whatever I had to explain to them. After I concluded my remarks, the President told me: However, Mr Prime Minister, you have forgotten something and I ask you to tell the friends around this table what you told me about the two military targets of the terrorist organization which you discussed with me. I complied with his request. In other words, the U.S. President understood. [heckling by MK Zayyad]

I also told the President that we had not lost any support among the U.S. people and I had proof: Not only cables from Jews, but also from Christians who represent millions of U.S. citizens. However, a Harris public opinion poll -- Harris is a famous pollster -- regarding our operation for ensuring the peace for the Galilee, Israel and the Lebanese was published this morning: 57 percent in favor of the operation and 32 percent against; 68 percent admire the IDF and 35 percent believe it carried out an act of territorial expansionism; 73 percent say the so-called PLO is hostile; 79 percent say the State of Israel is an ally and a loyal friend of the United States. We did not lose any support. These are some of the most beautiful figures we have ever attained in public opinion polls in the United States and the poll was conducted in the middle of the operation, only about a week ago. That is the picture on the outside.

Lies will have no resurrection. The Israeli army went into Lebanon not to conquer territory, not to enslave a nation, not to remain in a country that does not belong to us but for a noble goal that has never been witnessed before in any war in history, not even in a war of liberation. Is there a more noble aim than the liberation of a motherland? Not even that, I say explicitly. We had only one aim: To ensure that men, women and children can lead their lives so that a terrorist cannot say as he stated on television, when he was asked: Did you kill children? He said: Yes. Why did you do so? And he replied: Because they will grow up. The interviewer went out of his mind. Such a question had never before been heard in any interview. He asked that terrorist: Are you a man or an animal?

Listen gentlemen, children must be killed lest they grow up; they should live so that they can grow up. That is the same organization that desecrates the words liberation and freedom, a base organization, an evil organization the likes of which has not existed since the time of the Nazis and to this very day. That is how it is being educated. Children aged 12 or 13 were recruited by that organization. I will read you the list of countries from which these children were recruited: 48 from Egypt aged 12 to 13; 10 from Lebanon; 2 from France; 2 from Norway; 1 from Canada; 1 from Austria. In total, we are now holding 66 children aged 12 to 13 years who held submachine guns in their hands. Has there ever been such an inhumane phenomenon in the history of men? [heckling by MK Zayyad; the Knesset speaker calls him to order]

Mr Speaker, we are still in the middle of a military campaign and a political campaign, and above all, a campaign is now underway over truth -- and we will win this campaign and I say so from my experience. However, I do not recall a period when the entire world was showered with such lies as in these days, in the wake of one of the most noble operations ever carried out in the history of mankind -- to ensure peace to civilians, to human beings.

Downstairs, I talked with the former Portuguese prime minister. He called on me along with his friend, on behalf of the Socialist Internationale. Before the meeting, I was handed the announcement made by Mr Brandt, on behalf of the Socialist Internationale. I read it and I was overwhelmed with grief: The Socialist Internationale denounces Israel for its invasion of Lebanon. I turned to Mr Soares and asked him: Why are you denouncing us? What crime did we commit? What is this talk about invasion? One invades another country to conquer territory, to enslave it and to annex it.

We entered Lebanon because that is the place from which came those who killed the bus passengers, 38 men, women and children; that is the place from which came those people who took a father and his little daughter aged 6 years, crushed the daughter's head and killed the father; that is the place from which came those people who made 22 students aged 14 years old lay on the floor and opened submachine gun fire on them; that is the place from which 23 settlements in the Galilee were most cruelly shelled: Qiryat Shemona, Nahariyya, Dan, Dafna, Metulla, Kfar Gil'adi, Avivim, Misgav 'Am and others.

We entered Lebanon to make them lay down their arms, drive them away, to get our settlements out of the range of their diabolic fire. Why are you denouncing us? The former Portuguese prime minister is a very gentle man; he listened to me. In the end I told him: Mr Prime Minister, in fact I am not asking the Socialist Internationale to support me, I am asking it to support Shim'on Peres. [laughter] He did not promise to support Shim'on Peres, he promised to convey Peres' and my remarks to the entire Socialist Internationale. Let us hope so.

However, this is a campaign over truth and we will wage it with all our moral strength. We never wanted to hit civilians or noncombatants; we never wanted this entire war. This we must know and remember: The shedding of Jewish blood without a supreme effort to try to put an end to it will no longer exist in this cruel world of ours. We will not expect any help from any country. We will decide and do. Thank God, we have a generation of fighters which Israel has not known since the days of the Hasmoneans, a generation which knows its job, a humane army.

Only this morning I heard from the father-in-law of a commander of a tank company who came home on leave and told him that he had been ordered to reiterate to the soldiers time and again: Be careful with the civilians. Do not hurt them. And if this is said by one commander, that means that all of them were issued the same orders. We know the history of wars. We will continue with this campaign until victory. We will not let the lie take over, neither in Europe nor in America, neither in the East nor the West.

This is the picture on the outside but there is also the domestic aspect. However, I have thought about it. I have a whole page to read to the Knesset members but I will give this up and I have a reason.

The reason is that at home also attempts have been made to preach morality to the public but this is unnecessary. I am not being arrogant; we are neither above you nor beneath you as far as morality goes. Well, I will not read those things.

I only want to say something to my dear friend, Mota [MK Mordekhay Gur of the Alignment]. I watched your dignity, and I did not allow attacks on you when you were chief of staff. Therefore, you carried out your duties until the last days. I am not reading some things, because if I read them in public, they would affect both you and our people. Grow up! Please do not preach morality.

Mr Speaker, Mrs Thatcher set out to war 8,000 miles from the British coast relying on Clause 51 of the UN Charter, whereas when we set out to defend our citizens several kilometers from our northern border we are not entitled to rely on Clause 51 of the UN Charter referring to the inherent right of self-defense [last six words in English]. In the last 3 weeks, I have received two messages from Moscow through the Finnish Embassy. Both messages were dedicated to the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. Just as they were written, so was my reply: The messages were neither addressed nor signed. However, our reply was not provocative, we have no desire to provoke the Soviet Union. We have basic differences about our systems and we do not want to provoke them. We did not hit the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, neither before the first message nor before the second message was sent. We will not hit it, just as we will not hit any other embassy.

The entire issue stemmed from a misunderstanding and we quietly explained this to the Soviet Union. However, we also explained that from the days of Litvinov, the Soviet Union has been submitting the definition of aggression to every UN General Assembly. One of the clauses of this definition is: the existence of armed gangs which attack a country from the territory of another country. The Russians term this indirect aggression but it is aggression just the same.

Well, for 8 years there were armed gangs on Lebanese territory and they set out to attack another country from there. In other words, they committed aggression according to the classic Soviet definition. However, about 10 days ago Andrey Gromyko met with Alexander Haig and they spoke for 5 hours. The former secretary of state told me that Gromyko had told him that the situation in the Middle East was dangerous and that the Middle East was an area close to its southern borders and that they had every right to see to it that peace prevailed there. Let it be so.

Gentlemen, the distance by air between Odessa and Beirut is 1,600 km. Is that close to the border? However, if the State of Israel is attacked from a distance of 10 km, the attacked nation is not entitled to set out and fight and make the armed gangs lay down their arms, the gangs which, according to the Soviet definition, cause aggression if they set out from there to attack this nation. Even if there is no international moral principle, perhaps some of this will reach the ears of Soviet citizens, perhaps. However, this must be said. [heckling by MK Tubi; the Knesset speaker calls him to order]

Mr Speaker, what did we find in Lebanon? First, we found weapons. I want the Knesset to know: We have excellent intelligence -- I am anti-chauvinist, I would never say we have something which is the best in the world. After all, we have weaknesses and we make mistakes. However, our intelligence is one of the best in the world but not the best -- our intelligence was wrong. It erred tenfold about the quantity of arms we found in Lebanon. Five days ago we discovered an arms depot near Sidon. In order to empty it, it will be necessary to load 500 trucks. In order to transfer to Israel all the weapons and ammunition we found there, it will be necessary to operate those big semitrailers. If they move back and forth they will have to work 6 weeks. This is fantastic; the officers cannot believe their eyes. Thousands of RPG shells, thousands of katyushas. The weapons are for hundreds of soldiers, perhaps for some hundred thousand soldiers.

It has been revealed to us that we may have entered Lebanon at the last minute. These weapons had not been designed only for the terrorists. This is the Soviet Union's known method. There are today 2,000 tanks in Libya which are not intended for the Libyan Army but rather for the Soviet Army. There are some such 1,000 tanks in Syria. The Americans call this pre-positioning [last term in English] -- but there is a Russian pre-positioning for the time being in the Middle East. So far, the Americans have only been talking about pre-positioning. It seems that Lebanon had become a center of huge and unknown international intrigue against Israel, Jordan and perhaps even against Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf countries; intrigue by an organization which, as is known is a servant of the Soviet Union -- and it has explicitly stated as much. We discovered all that.

As for the people: Listen carefully, gentlemen. Where does that terrorist organization train? It trains in the Soviet Union, the PRC, East Germany, South Yemen, India, Pakistan and so on. We are currently holding 5,709 prisoners. Where did they come from? Some 416 came from Syria, 30 from Iraq, 55 from Jordan, 62 from Egypt, 4 from Morocco, 5 from Tunis, 5 from Algeria, 3 from Libya, 26 from Turkey, 58 from Pakistan, 9 from Somalia, 380 from Bangladesh, 72 from Yemen, 3 from Niger, 23 from Ceylon or Sri Lanka as it is called today, 1 from Brazil, 1 from Canada, 1 from Nigeria, 57 from India, 8 from Iran, 2 from Saudi Arabia, 1 from Abu Dhabi, 3 from Kuwait, 4 from Mali, 5 from Sudan, 3 from Mauritania. What kind of international terrorism is this? There has never been such a thing, neither in our generation, or course, nor in previous generations. What does Bangladesh have against us? What does Ceylon want from us? We drink their tea. [laughter] Why did they come to kill Jews?

This is what we found in Lebanon, and we found something else. Cities which had been beautiful, inhabited by civilized people, laid in ruins not as a result of the air force attacks but destroyed by that terrorist organization which forcefully expelled the inhabitants and turned the houses into arms depots. Now, thousands and thousands are flowing from the north to the south, precisely to the area controlled by the IDF. Charles Wilson from Texas is a member of the House of Representatives, who only has 400 Jewish voters in his constituency. It cannot be said he said what he did in order to be elected to Congress. There is not a large number of Jews in his constituency. He said: I saw with my own eyes and I heard with my own ears not only Christians but also Muslims saying: It is good that the IDF came and liberated us from horrendous terror.

From experience I can say: The so-called PLO brought murder and rape to Lebanon while Israel, in sharp contrast, brought liberation and human dignity to Lebanon.

Mr Speaker, I will now explain what happened from the day we made the decision about the Peace for Galilee Operation until today and I will also reply to certain demands made by various Knesset members. On Saturday night, 6 June, at 2300, the Cabinet decided about the Peace for Galilee Operation. The following day I held talks with all the opposition factions. Of course, I began with the Alignment. I apologized to my friends Shim'on Peres, Yitzhaq Rabin, Hayim Bar-Lev and Victor Shem Tov that the campaign was beginning at that time -- it was scheduled to begin at 1200. However, at the last moment, the IDF asked to advance the time by 1 hour and that was a purely military consideration. I hope they accepted my apology, I did not want to face them with a fait accompli. I could not have spoken to them earlier because, first of all, the Cabinet had not made a decision. Only on Sunday was I able to consult the parliamentary factions. Indeed, I said the following: We want to drive away the terrorists so that our settlements in the Galilee are not within their range of fire -- 40 km. When this objective has been achieved we will view the operation as over and the political campaign will start.

Thus, our army set out to war. It fulfilled everything it promised and even reached the targets sooner than expected. On Tuesday I appeared before the Knesset and I explained the operation. The Knesset closed ranks against the no-confidence motion submitted by the HADASH faction. We stood together, shoulder to shoulder, and we all welcomed this national unity, this beautiful and nice time in our life.

On Thursday, at 0200, I received an urgent message from the U.S. President which I will read to you: I am very concerned about the latest reports about the additional advances made by Israel toward central Lebanon and the (?increasing incidence) of Israeli-Syrian acts of hostility. Your forces have significantly moved beyond the objective you described. Whatever your tactical advantages may be, more weight is carried by the need to abstain from a wider war, with Syrian and perhaps Soviet intervention. I received a message from President Brezhnev who has expressed serious concern since a most serious situation has been created which entails the possibility of wider acts of hostility. It is clear that I do not accept most of the points in his letter.

In any case, the risk of further escalation certainly exists. It has become clear to us that a major escalation has occurred in the war between Israeli and Syrian forces. Therefore, I must call on you, President al-Asad and all the other parties to agree to a cease-fire which will go into effect at 0600, that is, on Thursday at 6 am in the morning, according to local Israeli and Lebanese time on 10 June. I plead with you to recommend to your Cabinet that they accept my proposal for a cease-fire at once. Menahem, Israel's refusal to agree to this cease-fire will exacerbate the already serious risk to peace in the world and it will create a large degree of tension in the relations which I sincerely appreciate. [several words indistinct] such by the U.S. president?

First of all, he determines that the acts of hostility are increasing and that there is even the risk of Soviet intervention. Afterwards, he hints at results which might be difficult in our relations, relations which are dear to him and to me. It became necessary to hold consultations. As I said, I received this message at 0200 and I called a Cabinet session for 0400. All the ministers came and we held a consultation. What was the topic on the agenda? We, our army, was then at a point in Lebanon 18 km from Metulla and opposite us at this point was the enemy, namely, the terrorists aided by the Syrians; they were within the Syrian lines. In other words, with a katyusha which has a range of 21.6 km or a heavier katyusha with a range of 35 km or with a 120-mm cannon with a range of 27 km or with a 180-mm cannon with a range of 43 km it was possible to hit anywhere in the Galilee panhandle.

True, Nahariyya had already been made safe because katyushas were fired at it from Tyre and Tyre was already in our hands and people were already strolling down the streets of Nahariyya. However, if we stopped the operation at that point, 18 km from our northern border, what would we achieve? Qiryat Shemona would be hit with katyushas and so would Metulla, Kfar Gil'adi and others. Therefore, we could not possibly agree to the appeal of the U.S. President; we had no such possibility. However, we had to explain to the President why we could not comply with his request.

Thus, on the same day, on Thursday, I replied to U.S. President Mr Ronald Reagan with the following letter: Thanks for your letter dated 9 June which reached me at 0200. I immediately summoned a Cabinet session. The earliest time possible was 0400. I will convey this letter, namely my reply, to Ambassador Lewis without delay after the Cabinet has completed its deliberations.

Mr President, we accept the idea of a cease-fire. In fact, we initiated it in our talks with your personal envoy, Mr Philip Habib. I met him at the Knesset on Tuesday, 8 June, in the afternoon. I raised the following four proposals with him so they would be submitted to President al-Asad: A) We do not want to engage in any kind of fighting with the Syrian Army; B) If the Syrian forces do not attack us or do not try to attack us, no Syrian soldier will be hurt; C) During the last 3 days the Syrian Army has advanced from the north southward and from the east westward. These soldiers must retreat eastward and northward. D) The PLO members in the eastern sector under control and supervision of the Syrian Army must retreat 25 km northward. Thus, the civilian population in the area called the Galilee panhandle, such as Qiryat Shemona, Metulla and others, will finally be outside the range of their missiles and artillery.

Our friend, Philip Habib, agreed to convey these demands to President al-Asad. At 0400 I received from Ambassador Lewis a transcription of the Habib-Al-Asad talk and it emerges from it that Al-Asad did in fact not accept the idea of such a cease-fire. He does not agree to the above-mentioned retreat of the Syrian Army or of the PLO members. Instead, he demands the withdrawal of the Israeli forces in order to achieve a disengagement [last word in English]. Therefore, as we see it, President al-Asad has actually rejected your request.

As far as we are concerned, we are ready for an immediate cease-fire, following the resumption of the status quo ante regarding the position of the Syrian Army and the army of the PLO and their cannons outside the range of the Galilee and its inhabitants.

Early in the morning, before this letter to you was written, we learned that Syrian SAM-6's supplied by the Soviets were advanced from Syria into Lebanon in order to replace those missiles we succeeded in destroying through a special effort, coupled with one of the largest aerial fights in which we had the upper hand. These SAM's can certainly not be stationed again in Al-Biqa', thus endangering our army and our air force. In conclusion, Mr President and dear friend, you will be able to find out that there is no reason whatsoever that the relations of friendship we established between us and our countries and which we cherish should be cast in such a light, [word apparently dropped] so important to the Free World and to the effort to crush the plague of terror. Our friendship and cooperation can and must deepen.

After this exchange of letters it became clear that if we reached our objective we would stop the fighting. This happened the following day, on Friday at 1200. The Israeli Government then unilaterally declared, without negotiations or agreement, a cease-fire. The defense minister -- there are people who rejoice in libeling him -- was the man who told me: Even if the fire continues for a few hours, we will not return the fire. The history of cease-fires is known: there is some kind of inertia. When a cease-fire is declared it does not go into effect at once. There are exchanges of fire here and there. We want an absolute cease-fire.

Therefore, even if they fire, we will remain silent -- and so we did. A few hours later, the Syrians ceased fire on all the fronts where our soldiers were facing them. The terrorists announced that they would continue to fight and they went on shooting. What matters is not that they shot at us -- we could have withstood another few hours of shooting -- but that they issued an announcement according to which they would continue fighting us and firing at our soldiers.

I want to ask the Knesset members who wonder and ask the following question: What happened to the 45-km line? The army reached it so why did the war continue? For God's sake, why should we injure ourselves for all the world to see; the civilized and enlightened world which does not wish us ill? Why should we pose such bizarre questions? We unilaterally ceased fire, we did not ask and we did not wait for an answer; the enemy continued to fight. So what should our army have done? What would any other army have done?

After all, we explicitly stated in our decision: We will not fire unless we are fired upon. This had been intended for the terrorists; we did not want to mention their name. We said two things regarding the Syrians: A) If they attacked us, the Syrian Government would bear responsibility for the severe consequences; B) If they tried to introduce anti-aircraft missiles we would destroy them. The decision included three clauses which applied to all of Lebanon, to both the Syrians and the terrorists: Cease fire. We did cease fire. They did not comply and they continued fighting. They went on with their attempts to kill our soldiers. What should we have done, in our capacity as the Cabinet? What should the soldiers have done? The reply is clear -- and that is how the war continued. Later, the Syrians became further involved and they again opened fire. The terrorists were protecting the so-called Palestinian Revolution. So, this is how things evolved. So what is this self-accusation you are imposing on the Israeli people and army?

In order to justify these unfounded accusations, an attempt has been made to distinguish between the government and the army. With all due respect, how is this possible? Yitzhaq [Rabin of the Alignment], my dear friend and rival: Did you not say yourself that the government is the supreme commander of the army? This is written in "Basic Law: The Army." How can a distinction be made? Did I ever make such a distinction? It was not you who made the attempt but such an attempt was made. Did I ever make such a distinction? On the contrary, there was the Entebbe operation, a glorious and brilliant operation. I came to the Knesset -- there are those Knesset members here who remember it -- did I try to make a distinction? You [Begin addresses MK Shim'on Peres] were the defense minister at the time: Did I not commend you from this rostrum -- I was then the head of the opposition -- for the decision you made to send our soldiers all the way to Entebbe, risking their lives?

Then I spoke about the chief of staff, who at the time was Mordekhay Gur, and I said: All the praise to the chief of staff, he carried a great deal of responsibility although he acted on the military level and the decision was made by the political level. However, the chief of staff is asked and consulted on such affairs and that is how it should be.

Finally -- I was then the head of the opposition, I did not have any experience in this field -- I said: A prime minister in a democratic country always bears a little bit more responsibility. Thus, I addressed myself to you, MK Rabin, and I told you: The prime minister, all due respect to you. Did I or did I not say so? I am not asking you to do the same.

Who am I? I am an old Jew who will soon leave the stage but, before that, I will stop limping so I can leave smoothly. I am not asking you to say such words to me. However, to make a distinction between the government and the army? What is that? Does the army act as it pleases? Woe to us if that is the case. The army is alright, all due respect to the IDF. Are we criticizing the political level? Do you not read 'AL HAMISHMAR, Yitzhaq? You should read 'AL HAMISHMAR just as I do, every day, then you will know that I am quoting now: All due respect to the IDF, it is marvelous but the political level....What did the political level do to you? It ceased fire on Friday at 1200. The enemy did not cease fire but went on fighting.

So, we issued an order to go on fighting the enemy and that is why we reached the places we did. So what? True, I announced that we do not want to enter Beirut, not only west Beirut but also east Beirut -- we do not want to enter Beirut at all. I said as much. To date, the government has not made a decision to enter Beirut. However, for God's sake, you are all experienced, I am appealing to you as a friend does to his friends, as one Jew appeals to another. When we were hundreds and dozens of kilometers away from Beirut and we did not even conceive of the idea of entering Beirut I thought that, from the political point of view, it was appropriate to state that. However, as a result of the developments I described to you, which were called for by the situation, we are now near Beirut and the terrorists are entrapped. Should they be explicitly told that? Is that logical? Am I telling you that we decided to enter? I will not tell you such a thing. This should be explicitly decided upon. We want to get them out -- I will soon broach this subject. What is the sense of issuing an announcement that under no circumstances will we enter Beirut? If we tell them that, why should they not sit there? This is the difference between a deliberate announcement when we were very far from Beirut and an announcement in retrospect when, as a result of the fighting, we are at the gates of Beirut and 6,000 or 7,000 terrorists are sitting there with cannons and tanks?

Not many of them are left with machineguns and submachineguns. Hence, I think it is not healthy to make such a statement and that is why I did not say such a thing and I did not undertake any commitment; I do not have to commit myself to anything. Sense should dictate to all of us what Mordekhay Gur would probably call the tactic [laughter], the tactic should be decided upon. A decision about the strategy was made a long time ago but the tactic has yet to be decided upon.

I am not complaining; if you want to criticize please do; I believe in a free parliament. However, for what should the political level be attacked? I described the facts to you with the help of the documents I read to you.

We want the terrorists to leave Beirut and Lebanon. I want to tell the Knesset members that they will leave Beirut and Lebanon. Nothing will help them, they will leave.

Now I want to explain what we are ready to do. We do not want to humiliate the terrorists -- and that is known. Indeed, they do not deserve either pity or respect because they are base murderers, there is no doubt about it; especially that guy who grows hair on his face. He is base, he is the murderer of children. However, they are also human beings, even criminals are human beings and human beings, any human being, must be respected. So, we did not want to humiliate them and that is why we did not say that they should surrender to us. We suggest that the Lebanese Army enter west Beirut. May it not do so? After all, it is the Lebanese Army. Everybody shares the opinion that Lebanon should be an independent country. It has a capital and everybody agrees it is Beirut. There is a part of Beirut which is occupied by a foreign force so it is necessary that the Lebanese Army enter west Beirut.

The terrorists will hand their arms over to the Lebanese Army and then we will let them pass through one of the following three ways: either on the Beirut-Damascus axis -- and they will pass unscathed through the 20-km sector of the road which we control, we will see to it; they will go to Tripoli in Lebanon and then to Syria or they will evacuate the city by sea. Let them choose the route. A question was relayed to us yesterday -- whether we would allow the terrorists to keep their personal weapons. In the Middle Ages, Mr Speaker, the personal weapon was a saber and the knights who wanted to maintain their dignity would always make their surrender conditional on keeping the saber on their belts. Today the saber is called a Kalashnikov.

I want to state from this podium: We will be willing to agree that the terrorists leave with their Kalashnikovs on their shoulders, we are not afraid of their Kalashnikovs. Wherever they may go, we will allow them to keep their personal weapons; we will not humiliate Lebanon. However, they should get out of Beirut and Lebanon. Under no condition will we allow them to remain in Beirut -- I want the Knesset members to know this -- under no condition. They are not entitled to pose conditions to us. He sits there in the bunker and he tries to present us with conditions: that we should withdraw 5 or 10 km. He sits there in the bunker and listens to the thunder of the cannons and he says: Withdraw; he says that, some winner. I think we will get them out without resorting to force, I hope so.

Gentlemen, if we are able to set all the conditions will you agree that after all the efforts we made and all the sacrifices we made 7,000 murderers should remain on Lebanese territory, equipped with tanks, cannons, heavy machineguns and other destructive weapons? One day we will leave Lebanon, we have no doubt about it. So, what will happen if they move south? They will recruit a few more thousand 12-year-old children or aged 16 and certainly aged 18 and again the north of our country will be endangered.

Can anyone conceive of any government in the world agreeing to such a thing? My friends, were we to change places, would you agree to it? Under these conditions -- I am not talking about theories, about the situation 2 weeks ago, I am talking about the situation today -- they are sitting and gathered there, with their equipment. Should we let them stay? I want to say: I do not want to humiliate them, we do not want to humiliate them. Let them leave with their personal weapons; we will let them pass safely but they must leave, all of them. There was a proposal that the leaders should leave and the soldiers should remain. That proposal is worthless. What does that mean that the commanders should leave? Before leaving they would appoint other commanders in their stead; that is customary. The cast may then look a bit different but they would have commanders.

So instead of 7,000 there will again be 14,000 and the Soviet Union will supply them with arms and the whole story will begin once again. Who can conceive of such a possibility? Is there any Jew in heart and spirit who can allow such a thing?

Therefore, I declare and I ask from this podium, just as the leaflets dropped by our aircraft state: to the civilians; leave; get out of there, we do not want to harm any of you. Get out of Beirut on foot, in cars, get out of west Beirut. Then I appeal to all the other parties: Why prolong these sufferings? You have no other way out except for the dignified way out we are giving you: Leave.

What do I foresee then? There are those who say that the Lebanese quarrel. Do the Jews not quarrel? We all fight a little bit, so what? They will reach an agreement among themselves. A Lebanese government will be established; it will establish an army; the United States will help equip the army with modern weapons; we will also help if need be. Afterwards, we will sit down with the Lebanese Government and we will sign a peace treaty with it and that will be the second peace treaty between Israel and an Arab state.

Gentlemen, that is what we want. We do not even want one square millimeter of Lebanese soil, Lebanon has never and will never be Eretz Yisra'el. We want to resume the alliance with Lebanon, the alliance that existed in ancient times between Judaea and Yisra'el [Israeli kingdoms in Biblical times] and Lebanon, we will resume it.

However, first we must get rid of this plague, of these terrorists which I do not even want to describe with their formal adjective. We are able to bring this about. I am just asking that nobody do anything, either through words or deeds, that might slightly diminish the chances. A little bit of patience, gentlemen, another day or two and we will get them out; they will leave.

Mr Speaker, this is a large campaign. First of all, people today forgot to say -- I have no complaints -- that the main objective has already been achieved and the Galilee, gentlemen, has been assured of peace. MK Na'im, I am pleased to inform you that there will be no katyushas on your town, nor in Qiryat Shemona nor in Nahariyya.

I spent 7 days in Nahariyya a year ago. I invite all the Knesset members and the entire Israeli people -- not all of it, but a vast part of it -- to spend their summer holiday in Nahariyya: The sea is wonderful and clean; the hotels are excellent. Why travel overseas? We will then save dollars. Does Mr Meshel not agree with this announcement? I am sure that he fully identifies with it.

Why spend dollars overseas? Go to Nahariyya, please. There will be no katyushas there. When I was there, people were still staying in the shelters, I saw the shelters, we repaired them. Woe on us, it is hard to breathe there in the summer. There will be no more katyushas in Nahariyya, Qiryat Shemona, Kfar Gil'adi or Metulla -- no katyushas. The peace has been guaranteed to the Galilee forever. There will never again be any more katyushas, shellings or attacks on the Galilee settlements. This is our achievement and we should be happy that we accomplished it.

Well, the fact that we destroyed the missiles -- you sneered at me once when I said: Philip Habib, if you do not remove them, we will; He really did not remove them and you had an entire year to sneer. Did you rejoice in the sneering? All right, but the missiles are not there. I cannot tell you how we removed them, but I want to say that thanks to Jewish courage and Jewish genius we removed the missiles and there will no longer be Syrian missiles in Lebanon. When we fought against the Egyptian missiles we lost dozens of aircraft. I remember -- I was then a Cabinet member -- how our hearts broke when we lost one and sometimes two planes daily. This is no longer possible today because of an invention conceived by Jewish genius -- and that is also an achievement.

We destroyed 500 Syrian and terrorist tanks -- is that a small thing to you? I am telling you again, as I said to Al-Asad at the time I also state today: We did not at all want to fight them but they attacked us, so we had no other choice. Our Merkava tank destroyed nine T-72 tanks. About this tank, a myth prevailed in NATO that it was absolutely invulnerable -- and that is also an achievement and these achievements of our army should be appreciated.

We have no reason to quarrel, just as we stood together in the military campaign let us also stand united in the political campaign. It will not be easy but we still have an important political achievement today, compared to the situation after the Sinai campaign for example.

The United States does not lend a hand to those exerting pressure. Europe and others are trying to exert pressure but the United States is not. The United States cast a veto, not against a communist country but against a NATO country, against France. I thanked the U.S. President for his decision; there are grounds for gratitude for such a decision. This is a very basic change. However, time will tell.

We must stand united, we have not yet achieved everything, national unity should not break. Indeed, I want to thank MK's Peres and Rabin for the nice things they said about national unity in times of need. When differences of opinion arise between us we will quarrel. What do we have a parliament for? However, national unity is of major importance now.

Mr Speaker, the Israeli people can, thank God, survive only through the readiness to sacrifice its best sons, through dedication. Otherwise, we would not have achieved and maintained independence. Today, too, we paid a price, woe on me, I do not have to elaborate. We are unable to console the families who lost their dear ones, only the Lord can and will console them.

We wish all the wounded soldiers a full and speedy recovery. I visited them; I went there to console them but they consoled me. I came out of the visit full of feelings that cannot be expressed in words. An injured and aching man told me: Just one thing, be strong and courageous! Such are our sons, let us be proud of them, all of us together.

You educated these children in the kibbutzim and I take pride in them. In the underground, in secret, in the open, all of us together, we chose different paths, that is how the good Lord wanted it to be.

However, we did everything for one common cause -- maybe that is how history ordained it, that everyone should do his part in his own field and there is no need to attack one another for what he did or did not do. Perhaps, because He did one thing He failed to do another -- this applies to all of us together; that is how the people should stand in such a fateful time when its soldiers are risking their lives.

Mr Speaker, blessed be the people that has such an army, blessed be the army that is commanded by a man like Rafal [Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan's nickname] and blessed be the country whose defense minister is a man like Ari'el Sharon. I am saying this with all my heart and with all the strength of my belief. If we stand together we will be able to withstand all and to assure peace for our people and our country. To our sons and brothers we will bequeath a golden rule: He who sets out to destroy you, you should anticipate him and disarm him.

Coalition Resolution Text

TA292150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2121 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Coalition resolution on Lebanon read at the Knesset debate on Lebanon by MK Avraham Shapira, Agudat Yisra'el — live]

[Text] Draft resolution by the Likud, National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el Orthodox Jews, Tehiya, TAMI and the State Revival Movement factions; the Knesset determines:

- A) Israel will, under conditions of absolute mutuality, keep a cease-fire in Lebanon.
- B) For the sake of a resolution to the problem of Lebanon and peaceful relations between it and Israel, the following steps are to be taken:
- 1) The Lebanese Army will enter west Beirut; 2) The members of the terrorist organization called the PLO will hand over their weapons and equipment to the Lebanese Army; 3) All the members of the above organization, with its framework, will leave Beirut and Lebanon;
 - 4) The IDF will permit the terrorists to choose the way, by land or by sea, to leave Lebanon without being harmed at all; 5) After the departure of the terrorists from Lebanon, political negotiations will be opened with all the national elements in order to reach an arrangement that will guarantee Lebanon territorial integrity; the exit of all foreign armies; independence and peace for its citizens; this arrangement will provide full security to Galilee and its inhabitants, its citizens and civilians.

Alignment Resolution Text

TA292200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2124 GMT 29 Jun 82

[MK Moshe Shahal, Alignment, reads the opposition's draft summing-up resolution at the Knesset debate on Lebanon — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, Knesset members, in the name of the Alignment faction, the Israeli Labor Party, the United Workers' Party [MAPAM] and the CRM and the Shinuy faction, I have the honor to read the following resolution:

- 1) The Knesset calls for a scrupulous observance of the cease-fire in Lebanon in all sectors. No additional military action is to be initiated in any one of the sectors or, in this context, in west Beirut.
- 2) The Knesset calls for an acceleration of the negotiations on the establishment of an effective multinational force to achieve the declared objective of the Peace for Galilee campaign and, through this, to guarantee the safety of Galilee and permit shortening the IDF's stay in Lebanon.
- 3) The Knesset supports the political attempt to guarantee the departure of all branches of the PLO, including the concentration in west Beirut.

4) The Knesset calls upon the government to conduct negotiations whose aim is to guarantee Israel's security by means of removing the foreign forces from Lebanon and encouraging the founding of a sovereign, independent administration in Lebanon that is to be established and operate in accordance with the sovereign and independent will of the Lebanese nation alone. Israel expresses its sincere aim of relations of peace and cooperation with the Lebanese people and their government.

5) The Knesset calls upon the government to weigh its actions in the negotiations with wisdom and levelheadedness, lest the opportunities created in achievements made by virtue of the heroism and sacrifices of our soldiers be wasted.

6) The Knesset determines that a resolution to the Palestinian problem can only be through political negotiations. These negotiations should be conducted with Jordan and Palestinian representatives who will recognize Israel, reject terrorism and seek peace.

HADASH Resolution Text

TA292314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2126 GMT 29 Jun 82

[MK Tawfiq Tubi, HADASH, reads the HADASH faction's draft summing-up resolution on Lebanon in the Knesset -- live]

[Text] I have the honor of reading the resolution of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality faction [HADASH] resolution to conclude the debate.

1) The Knesset rejects the announcement by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and the conclusion by the prime minister on the war in Lebanon.

2) The Knesset determines that the war begun by the Begin-Sharon government is an aggressive war planned for a long time by the government working hand-in-hand with the U.S. administration. The war in Lebanon was incited by the government not in order to defend Israel's security or the lives of its inhabitants, but in order to eliminate the national existence of the Palestinian nation and its national rights, in order to create conditions for the imposition of administrative autonomy in accordance with Camp David or the annexation of the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip to the State of Israel, to establish a puppet government in Lebanon and to turn it into a country under Israeli-U.S. patronage by stationing a U.S. Army in it under the guise of a multinational force. One of the objectives of the war was to harm Syria and even to overthrow the independent regime there.

3) The Knesset determines that the victims who fell on the Israeli side are vain sacrifices and the entire responsibility for them falls upon the Begin-Sharon government which began an unjust war for objectives not accepted by the majority of the nation.

4) The Knesset expresses its condolences to the victims of the war, the Israelis, the Palestinians, the Lebanese and the Syrians and wishes a speedy recovery to all the wounded.

5) The Knesset condemns the air force bombings, the bombings of the civilian population in the aggressive war that has caused tens of thousands of casualties, Lebanese and Palestinians, and the destruction of cities, villages and refugee camps.

6) The Knesset determines that the government has violated the cease-fire and it caused, following the Begin-Reagan talks, the expansion of the war with all its horrors. The Knesset decides that the government must scrupulously keep the cease-fire, retreat from Beirut at once and from all of Lebanon in accordance with the Security Council resolution.

7) The Knesset demands [tova'at] from the government that it abandon the path of war and aggression, to act for the sake of a just Israeli-Palestinian peace through negotiations with its sole, recognized representative, which is the PLO, in the framework of an international peace conference under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all the sides involved in the Israeli-Arab dispute as well as the Soviet Union and the United States and other interested countries in order to establish a comprehensive peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it conquered since 1967 and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state beside the State of Israel on the borders of 4 June 1967. Only a comprehensive and just peace, centered around an Israeli-Palestinian peace, will provide security for Israel.

Knesset Votes

TA292212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Sixty members of the coalition and Telem approved the coalition resolution on Lebanon and 47 voted in favor of the Alignment proposal. MK Tawfiq Tubi complained vigorously that the speaker had deviated from the rules by putting to the vote, one after the other, the coalition and Alignment proposals. The speaker was then forced to ask who opposed the proposals of both blocs and then it emerged that MAPAM, Yosi Sarid [Alignment] and HADASH voted against the government's proposal.

'GRAVE VIEW' TAKEN OF PLO PROCRASTINATION

TA291157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1125 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting in Beirut lasted all night long and it is not known what the PLO leaders and the Lebanese Government's representatives have decided. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio. Good day to you. The impression is that Yasir 'Arafat and his assistants decided that time is on their side and that they should not rush, that they are playing for time. What is Jerusalem's answer to this tactic?

[Schiffer -- live] Jerusalem is taking a very grave view of the procrastination by the terrorists in Beirut and says that time is running out for the terrorists. The policy-makers here are aware of the negative processes that may be created if the political negotiations and efforts to remove the terrorists from Beirut last a long time. The cynics already tell you today that Philip Habib will manage to remove the terrorists by political means just as he managed to remove the Syrian missiles from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. Let us however look at the facts. The reports the prime minister and a senior ministerial team received from Philip Habib yesterday contain optimism that Habib will indeed manage to remove the terrorists by political means. The picture today is a little different.

We hear of a split among the terrorist organizations. Some organizations are prepared to evacuate Beirut; some organizations are not prepared to do so. Also, the terrorists add new conditions all the time. Let us talk a little about the terrorists' conditions. They first asked to leave Lebanon by sea and Israel agreed to this. Later they raised other conditions to leave in Lebanon units of the Palestinian Liberation Army [PLA] which will be incorporated into the Lebanese Army, to leave in Beirut the nucleus of their political institutions, and to withdraw the IDF from Beirut's suburbs.

The Israeli position, as I said, is: Israel will allow the terrorists to leave without humiliation and if they want to leave by sea, they can leave by sea, Israel does not want PLA units to be incorporated into the Lebanese Army. It is feared here that they will swallow [yivle'u] the Lebanese Army and not vice versa. Israel does not want the political nucleus to remain in Beirut. Also, Israel is of course unprepared to receive a demand [tevi'a] from the terrorists that Israel's forces withdraw from Beirut's suburbs. It is especially emphasized in Jerusalem that such a demand [derisha] has not come from the Lebanese Government.

The Lebanese Government is not demanding [tova'at] that the Israeli forces withdraw, and therefore, Israel is unprepared to take notice of this matter at all.

Therefore, no new signal has been received from Philip Habib that would give reason for yesterday's optimism. In the meantime we only hear that the terrorists continue to have internal struggles, contact international elements and attempt to gain time.

[Question by announcer] If indeed we talk of this time factor, in internal struggles and arguments among the Palestinians, and, as we mentioned, their view of time as an element working on their side -- How does Israel intend to exert pressures on them?

[Schiffer] First, regarding the time factor, each party in due course will be able to use it to its benefit. Israel, when it decided it will no longer wait for the terrorists, will be able to tell the international community: Look, Israel waited and gave enough time for the political pressures. Israel could have resolved the problem with its own power earlier but still waited.

Therefore, time may be on Israel's side as well. When it decides on military moves for the removal of the terrorists it will be able to say: We have exhausted all political means. Israel, when it decides to do so, will inform the international community that time has run out and it will begin to do what it thinks it should. The Cabinet will reconvene and decide how Israel will remove the terrorists from Lebanon.

[Question] What are the options open to the terrorists? Where can they be evacuated to or where can they evacuate themselves?

[Answer] First, the terrorists are surely making use of the fact that the United States is involved in events here and is conducting negotiations. They are trying to have negotiations with the United States so that the latter will recognize them. This may be one of the reasons why this issue is still going on.

The United States surely has its own interests in the region. It is continuing these negotiations out of the recognition that time creates the dynamics of drawing the military option further away and that later it will be more difficult for the military option to be realized. Ultimately, if the terrorists finally leave Lebanon, they will go to Libya. Few of them will surely leave for Syria. What is clear here in Jerusalem -- on the basis of judging various factors involved -- is that they will not leave for Egypt.

[Question] Is this what we can expect in the coming hours or days?

[Answer] In the coming hours we can expect that the political moves will still occupy the headlines. Messages will be exchanged between Jerusalem and the United States via Beirut. In the meantime, as I said, according to the examination conducted in Jerusalem, there were no grounds for Philip Habib's optimism and one of the most authoritative officials told me: It seems he is holding negotiations with himself. We are, in the meantime, giving another extension to Habib's efforts, so I hear in Jerusalem -- but time is limited and running out.

OFFICIALS SAY 'ARAFAT 'PLAYING FOR TIME'

TA291025 Jerusalem POST in English 29 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpts] The west Beirut problem seemed to move a little way yesterday towards a negotiated solution, but officials in Jerusalem were wary of over-optimism. They cautioned that Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat is still playing for time, hoping that somehow he would be able to avoid either of the unpalatable options facing him: fighting the Israelis or laying down his arms and leaving Lebanon.

Government sources praised the work of U.S. mediator Philip Habib and said that Israel had in effect resolved to give him a lengthy timespan to pull off a political settlement. It is a matter of days -- but not just one or two days," a Cabinet source said last night.

Israel is anxious, though, to maintain and if possible boost the credibility of its military option. The dropping of warning leaflets over west Beirut again yesterday and the reports of reinforcements and new supplies of ammunition to the IDF forces surrounding the city are to be seen in that context.

Israeli policymakers are frankly worried about the credibility of the military option, because they see this as the key to the success of Habib's negotiating efforts. They believe that Yasir 'Arafat has in effect decided not to fight a suicidal battle against the IDF should Israel enter west Beirut. However, he has not yet convinced himself that Israel would in fact attack if the negotiations fail -- and hence, say the Israeli policymakers, his ongoing efforts to play for time.

The government sees the opposition's repeated public urgings that Israel not enter west Beirut as gravely weakening the credibility of the military option -- and thus weakening the chances of a negotiated agreement.

In addition, the government is constrained by insistent U.S. urgings that the cease-fire be rigidly adhered to. The IDF, therefore, cannot tighten the pressure on west Beirut by indirect military means.

Israeli sources confirmed last night that the U.S. had relaxed further stern warnings to Israel over the weekend not to invade west Beirut. These warnings were apparently triggered by the Israel Air Forces heavy bombing of west Beirut on Friday.

Government officials are watching with intense interest, and some apprehension, the increasingly active role being played by Egypt in the crises.

Sharon said Israel would be "happy" if indeed Egypt were sending ships to remove the PLO from Beirut. Plainly Israel has been less happy with some of Egypt's sharply critical statements and tough diplomatic actions in recent days.

There is also speculation as to how the Israel-Egypt relationship would develop if the PLO did become, as has been proposed, a political organisation centered in Cairo and operating under Egyptian influence. Would Egypt press for such a disarmed PLO to participate in the peace process, it is asked.

'POLITICAL CIRCLES' ON HABIB NEGOTIATIONS

TA291903 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Polarized differences of opinion between the different branches of the PLO in west Beirut are making it difficult to find a political solution on the matter of removing the terrorists from Lebanon. This is reported by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram.

Political circles today emphasized that Israel is doing all it can to achieve a political solution by means of close contact with Ambassador Philip Habib. In this context, Israel is on guard not to permit the terrorists to gain time that will permit them to get organized and redeploy.

Our correspondent also says that Israel totally rejects some of the main demands [tevi'ot] of the terrorists, such as the demand that Israel retreat from the Beirut area or the demand to establish Palestinian brigades within the Lebanese Army.

In contacts between Israel and the United States, the Americans are claiming that there are good chances of finding a political solution and they are calling upon Israel to show restraint and patience. This evening political circles stressed to our correspondent that despite the difficulties, Israel still thinks, at this stage, that it will be possible to find a political solution to the disarming of the terrorists and their evacuation from Lebanon.

'POLICYMAKER' ON LEBANON MULTINATIONAL FORCE

TA300700 Jerusalem POST in English 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic affairs correspondent David Landau]

[Text] One of the most senior Israeli policymakers last night held out the prospect of future security arrangements in south Lebanon that would not entail the deployment of a multinational force.

Speaking to the Jerusalem POST, the senior policymaker said that once the PLO had been ousted from Lebanon "wholly new options will open up" -- including, perhaps, the possibility of ensuring security in the 45-km zone north of Israel without having recourse to a multinational force. Such security arrangements would have to be concluded between Israel and the Lebanese Government in Beirut, which would hopefully be stronger, more stable and more independent than it is today.

Previously Israeli spokesmen have insisted on a multinational force in south Lebanon as a sine qua non for ensuring the future security of the Galilee.

In light of the senior policymaker's remarks, it may have been significant that no reference was made to a multinational force in the coalition's resolution winding up the Knesset debate last night, or indeed in the Cabinet's lengthy communique of last Sunday. (The Labour Alignment, in its separate Knesset resolution, did call for a multinational force.)

The senior policymaker said that if a multinational force were set up, the agreement establishing it would provide that it could be dismantled if both the Governments of Israel and Lebanon agreed that it was no longer needed.

The policymaker acknowledged that the United States seemed reluctant to send its own troops to serve in such a force. He stressed that Israel was not inclined to accept French troops as the backbone of a multinational force in view of France's current intensive efforts to save and support the PLO. "It will be hard to set up a multinational force," he said. And he stated categorically that Israel would not want an expansion of the UNIFIL mandate and area of operation.

The policymaker disclosed that Israel is maintaining contact with the Lebanese Government at this time in addition to the indirect contacts through American peace envoy Philip Habib.

The negotiations orchestrated by Habib, aimed at procuring the peaceful exodus of the PLO from west Beirut, were still in a "fog of uncertainty," the policymaker said. "A very great deal depends on the United States." U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis came to the Knesset during yesterday's debate to confer with Israeli officials.

The policymaker said Egypt was playing a very active role in the diplomatic efforts. The Saudis on the other hand, he said, did not seem to be active. "They are not strong enough," he remarked.

Regarding the proposal that has been floated -- and publicly endorsed by Egypt's President Mubarak -- that the PLO, once disarmed, set up a government-in-exile in Cairo, the senior policymaker said this would contravene the Camp David agreement because a government-in-exile implied a Palestinian state, or the conviction that such a state should be in existence. Camp David rules out such a state at least for the transitional period.

If, moreover, the PLO centered in Cairo, were to engage in anti-Israel propaganda, this would be a direct violation of an explicit provision of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty forbidding hostile propaganda, the senior policymaker said. He did not conceal Israel's concern over the possible long-term repercussions if Egypt took the stricken PLO under its fold.

The policymaker asserted that the removal of the PLO from Lebanon and the creation there of a strong, pro-Western government, would be a "massive gain" for the United States. Washington therefore should be interested in achieving this for its own ends, and not merely to restrain Israel.

"Jordan too will be pleased at this development," the policymaker added. There were no grounds for Jordan's fear that Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon was scheming to transplant the PLO to Jordan and to help it topple the Hashemite house. "Neither Arik nor any of us want to see the PLO in Jordan. We believe Jordan is Palestine -- and we believe King Husayn can be the ruler of the Palestine state."

While the policymaker dismissed the notion that Israel and Syria had concluded an informal deal over spheres of influence in Lebanon, he said that Israel-Syrian negotiations, direct or indirect, involving the Golan as well as Lebanon, could be the next stage once the Lebanese crisis was resolved. The policymaker recalled repeated official assurances in the wake of the Golan law, that the law does not preclude "negotiations-without preconditions" between Israel and Syria.

GOVERNMENT MAY ACCEPT EXIT OF PLO LEADERS ONLY

TA300845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Report from Washington by Gid'on Samet]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun (special to HA'ARETZ) -- "A quiet war of nerves" between Israel and the United States over the final terms for the settlement in west Beirut continued here today in a meeting between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Ambassador Moshe Arens.

Informed sources said there are signs of Israeli readiness to accept a settlement whereby only the PLO's leaders will leave Beirut and the organization's fighters, of whom there are an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 will lay down their arms but will stay in Beirut.

In exchange for the fulfillment of these conditions it is being demanded [nidreshet] of Israel that it withdraw from the periphery of Beirut and it will be demanded of the Syrians that they remove their forces, whose positions will meanwhile be occupied by units of the Lebanese Army.

Israel is interested in the exit of a maximum number of PLO members from the country. To speed up Israeli agreement Haig used the argument that he is about to conclude his tenure in office at the end of this week.

The State Department spokesman declined to elaborate on the administration's position concerning whether the PLO must leave Beirut. He added the United States would not oppose the existence of a PLO political office in Beirut if the Lebanese Government agreed to it.

At the same time the State Department is continuing to help the Israeli pressure on the PLO. The department's spokesman again refrained from saying explicitly that the United States is opposed under all circumstances to Israel's entering west Beirut.

Aharon Yariv said here today after a meeting between Haig and Arens that Israel would be willing to allow 'Arafat and a group of the PLO's leaders to leave for Egypt in contrast to the Israeli Government's previous position.

It should be noted that Israel in the past set as a condition the departure of the terrorists from Beirut to a country not bordering Israel. Yariv also said the PLO must not be assured that Israel will not attack Beirut and added that in his view the PLO is trying to gain time in order to have to pay as small a price as possible in a settlement with Israel.

CABINET MEETS BRIEFLY; SHAMIR, LEWIS CONFER

TA300518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports the Cabinet held a brief meeting last night in which the ministers were informed about a certain development in Beirut. Minister Mordekhay Tzipori expressed reservations and comments on the information brought to the Cabinet concerning the latest development in Lebanon. Our correspondent adds the U.S. ambassador to Israel conferred last night with the foreign minister and his deputy. It emerged from that conversation that the United States is asking for another grace period for the efforts envoy Philip Habib is exerting to remove the terrorists from Beirut, which have so far resulted in nothing.

Our correspondent was told that it was agreed at the meeting that time for finding a political solution to the problem is running out. Highly-placed political sources have made it clear that if the terrorists do not leave Lebanon within the shortest period of time, the Cabinet will meet again to decide on a resolution that will make it plain to the terrorists that Israel meant what it said when it stated that it will not allow them to remain on Lebanese soil.

CABINET TO RECONVENE, CONSIDER 'NEXT STEPS'

TA301106 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1005 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet is going to reconvene today to discuss certain developments in Beirut and the next steps in light of the fact that the terrorist organizations themselves are not yet ready to leave the city. Israel is asking [mevaqeshet] the United States to step up its pressure in Beirut in order to attain results. The United States is asking Israel to continue to show patience and there is also a request [baqasha] for coordination of moves. It appears that there is a feeling in Washington as well that new decisions may be made in Israel. As said, if it becomes clear that there is no progress, government sources admit, the government will think about ways of making clear the seriousness of its intentions and the gravity of its demand [drisha] for removing the terrorists.

PRESIDENTS CONSULT ON AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

AB290935 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Final communique issued at the end of the consultative meeting on heads of state from Togo, Niger, Upper Volta and Benin held in Lome on 28 June]

[Text] Within the framework of our policies of good neighborliness and consultations, Col Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Republic of Benin, Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger; and Col Saye Zerbo, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, paid a friendly and working visit on 28 June 1982 to Lome to meet their brother and friend, His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic.

The composition of the four delegations is: From Benin, Mathieu Kerekou, president of the republic and of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council; Tiamiou Adjibade, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Edmond Kakotogo, director of the department in charge of Arab countries and Africa at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Corneil Meyisou, head of protocol at the presidency of the republic; On the Niger side -- His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state; Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Hamid Algabit, minister of commerce and transport; From Upper Volta, -- His Excellency Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta; Paul Mikema, president of the supreme court; Lt Commander Zongo Jean-Marie Charles, member of the CMRPN Steering Committee; Col Felix Tientaraboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Lt Col Badembie Nezien, minister of interior and security; His Excellency Jean-Paul Bamogho, ambassador of Upper Volta to Togo; Soulemane Diallo, secretary general of the Ministry of Interior and Security; Elhadj Koukar Sanwigui, director general of Upper Volta Geographical Institute; Ferdinand Mitchema, director of political affairs of the Ministry of Interior and Security; On the Togo side -- His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the republic; Yaya Malou, member of the Political Bureau; Ayitey Kwashi Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau; Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Gbegnon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of posts and telecommunications and information; and several other state and party officials.

This consultative meeting led to the detailed examination of events in Africa and the world. They especially reviewed the prospects of the upcoming OAU summit in Tripoli in respect to the crisis within the OAU as a result of the admission of SDAR into the OAU at the 38th session of the ministerial council held in Addis Ababa from 22 February to 1 March. In this connection, they stressed the incalculable and harmful consequences on African unity that could result from the persistent development of the situation created by the controversial decision made by the OAU Secretariat on the unity of Africa. As a result, the four heads of state stressed the urgent need for African leaders to once again display their political maturity and their legendary wisdom and capabilities to resolve all African problems in the African way, whatever their nature.

They also discussed cooperation among their countries. Moved by the constant concern for safeguarding and preserving African unity, Presidents Kerekou, Kountche, Saye Zerbo and Eyadema are convinced of the need to solve African problems at the appropriate place and time. They are of the opinion that by being present at the great deliberations of the OAU, they can contribute to the solution of the problems that preoccupy our continent. They are also convinced that the more heads of state that turn up at the Tripoli meeting, the more they can bring their weights to bear to reach a solution. They stressed that only a large and open debate with the massive participation of African leaders can facilitate the preservation of African unity that was built with the sweat of the brow almost 20 years ago.

Concerning the situation in Chad, they appealed to the Chadian authorities to do all in their power to achieve peace, national reconciliation and the unity of the country so that the sufferings of the brotherly Chadian people may come to an end.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the four heads of state condemned the intransigent attitude of South Africa and its racist, colonial and apartheid policy. They support the stepping up of negotiations for the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Presidents Kerekou, Kountche, Zerbo and Eyadema wholeheartedly sympathized with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe following the recent attack against him.

With regard to the Middle East, they express their indignation against Israeli aggression in Lebanon, a sovereign, independent and nonaligned country and against the genocide carried out on the Palestinian people. The heads of state of Benin, Niger, Upper Volta and Togo demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. They reaffirm their support for the just cause of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole representative.

The four heads of state reiterated their condolences to the royal family, the government and people of Saudi Arabia on the death of King Khalid al Saud. Presidents Mathieu Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin, Seyni Kountche of the Republic of Niger and Saye Zerbo of the Republic of Upper Volta made a point of expressing their sincere thanks to their brother Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, to the government and people of Togo for the warm, fraternal and truly African reception given them during their stay in Lome.

Issued in Lome on 28 June 1982

[Signed] Col Mathieu Kerekou for Benin, Col Seyni Kountche for Niger, Col Saye Zerbo for Upper Volta and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema for Togo

ALGERIAFLN STUDIES MEASURES TO AID PALESTINIANS

LD281920 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The Political Bureau of the FLN Central Committee met today under the chairmanship of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The Political Bureau studied the extremely grave situation resulting from the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples -- the aggression whose ferocity has been increased by the collusion it enjoys and also the material, political and military support generously given to it.

The Political Bureau reasserted Algeria's stands expressed by the president in his speech to the seventh session of the Central Committee; it also evaluated the practical measures taken in political and material fields in support of the Palestinian and Lebanese steadfastness. Having reviewed the political and diplomatic contacts Algeria made both at Arab and international levels especially with the states that shoulder a special responsibility for preserving world peace and security, the Political Bureau discussed measures to enable the Arab and Muslim world to rise to the level of the responsibility and to confront the challenges that have as a target the security and dignity and even the existence of our peoples.

The Political Bureau stresses that the current phase demands practical measures to be taken by the Arab and Muslim states -- measures in which all peace-loving states rejecting the logic of aggression and rewarding the aggressor at the expense of the aggrieved can participate.

The Political Bureau also stressed the fact that the only way to face the situation is to be above all differences and to reconsider all international ties that have been made to serve other's interests and at the expense of the Arab interests. In this respect, and in addition to the political stands of the Arab states and the practical measures needed to consolidate the resistance's steadfastness and struggle capability, there are also economic deterrent measures that must be adopted immediately and in a gradually escalating manner and in various fields against all those who encourage aggression and enter into collusion with the aggressors.

The Political Bureau, which appreciates the tragedies and calamities Lebanon has suffered and is suffering as a result of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, calls upon all the Lebanese sects to stand together, pointing out that Israel's attack on Lebanon, the way it was carried out and the crude international collusion -- especially by great powers -- and the failure of the Arab states to confront the situation -- all this is but a prelude to graver events that are being hatched in the entire Arab homeland since the target is not just the Palestinian people but the entire Arab nation.

While bowing before the souls of the martyrs of national duty and while saluting with every admiration the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian fighters, the Political Bureau urges the adoption of speedy and decisive stands and stresses Algeria's full readiness to continue to support any Arab joint effort that will evaluate the mistakes of the past and learn lessons from these mistakes in order to face the future and to make every Arab territory a starting point for the Palestinian Revolution and a fortress for the Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

While noting its appreciation to the friendly states that adopted an honorable stand against the aggression, the Political Bureau called upon world states to adopt practical stands that condemn the policy of expansion, aggression and racism, pointing out that the international community has no right to use the passing Arab weakness as a justification for remaining indifferent to the massacre. The Political Bureau expresses its deep conviction that the Arab nation's peoples will overcome the tribulation, thanks to vigilance, willpower and self-reliance and also the unity of action and thought; they will make the tribulation into a historic turning point in their international relations.

LIBYA

COMMENTARY ON SAUDI ROLE IN ISRAELI INVASION

LD252144 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The Al Sa'ud family daily exposes its involvement in the imperialist-Zionist plan aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Resistance and at finishing Lebanon.

Reports confirm that the foreign minister of the Al Sa'ud family has informed Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] that America and the Zionist enemy have agreed on the withdrawal of Zionist forces from Beirut to a position 5 km on the international highway, and that the enemy agreed to withdraw from the region it occupied in the south, provided his forces are replaced by the multinational force.

It is clear the Al Sa'ud rulers are continuing to exercise their capitulatory role and to affirm that they continue, as they have always, to be the best ones to translate imperialist and Zionist ideas into Arabic.

JANA's political editor writes: With the outset of [word indistinct] the involvement of the ruler of the Arabian Peninsula -- its pig Fahd -- in the plan aimed at destroying the resistance of the Palestinian people and the will to fight so that they cannot retrieve their usurped homeland becomes certain.

After having made possible the Zionist-American invasion of Lebanon through his weakness, silence and his international contacts and having brought the Israelis to the gates of Beirut, we now see him planning to execute another of the aims of the Zionist aggression on both the Lebanese and the Palestinian people and on the dignity of the Arab nation, through his prompt endeavor with his sweetheart Philip [Habib]. And at the directive of the power-mad Reagan and the foolish Begin, we see him planning to remove the Zionist enemy's troops and his own military hardware out of the reach of the Palestinians' machineguns, rifles and bayonets, and to place the Palestinians and Lebanese at the mercy of the Zionist heavy weapons in Beirut through the so-called disengagement between the warring forces and the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy 5 km from the areas he now occupies around Beirut, provided that this is followed by the disarming of the resistance and turning it into a political tool that Israel can dictate to and write the final line of the pig's capitulationist plan -- known as the Fahd plan, the plan that is a page from the David agreement and Egypt's capitulation agreement.

The political editor goes on to say that Fahd has so far hindered the convening of the summit supposed to have been convened immediately after the aggression took place, to discuss one single item, namely, the halting of this aggression. (?His) explanation is clear -- it was dictated to him by his American imperialist master and he is executing it day by day.

The Palestinian Resistance is not a regular army; its strength lies in the continuation of its clashes with the enemy. (?There can be) no disengagement. Fahd wants to destroy it by means of his plan. The political editor adds: The Palestinian Resistance must reject the so-called disengagement, and the progressive forces in the region must demand the expulsion of Philip Habib, one of the enemy's instruments in the plan. The Arabs cannot lose more than they have already and their dignity cannot be restored except by force.

PAPER ON ARAB 'COMPLICITY' IN ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD291710 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 8, Jun 29, Jamahiriya News Agency -- The newspaper AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR said in an article today that the barbaric Zionist onslaught against Lebanon has two basic aims.

1 -- Total liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance movement in Lebanon. Such action would secure Israel's safety from any Arab confrontation, because Palestinian armed resistance represents the Arabs' last effort for steadfastness and challenge. It would further open the door for reactionary Arab regimes to participate in the Camp David process.

2 -- The complete occupation of Lebanon and the signing of a capitulation treaty with it. This is one of the dreams of the Zionist movement and Israel's ruling rightist coalition that invaded Palestine and Lebanon, annexed the Golan Heights, spoiled the lands and skies of more than one Arab country, occupied Egypt and is still fighting on all fronts, plunging the [words indistinct] wars that will ultimately lead to their doom unless they return to their countries of origin.

The paper also condemned the treachery and complicity of all Arab governments without exception for not acting against the mass annihilation of the Lebanese and Palestinian people that is still taking place with violent fervour. The paper accused these governments of making it possible for the racist-Zionist entity to continue occupying Arab lands through protecting it.

The magazine strongly condemned the stand of the international forces who are friendly with Arabs and claim to be progressive and lead the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

The paper wondered where are the Arab armies and the high-ranking officers with medals and decorations? Are these armies specially built for military parades and to terrorize the Arab masses? Is their challenge limited to receiving the executives who carry with them the American proposals? The Zionist enemy is fully supported by the U.S.A. who protects this enemy and even prevents international condemnation of its atrocities. By doing so the U.S.A. relies very much on her Arab allies who support her with millions of oil barrels and military bases. Foremost of those, the Lebanese tragedy has shown the true forces who are fighting the enemies and exposed the opportunists and those who only raise the revolutionary slogans as a disguise, and further exposed the forces who protect Israel and encourage her in her aggression against the Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinian Resistance.

The paper said: "The Arab rulers are putting pressure on the Palestinian Resistance in order to silence its guns and consequently force it to take part in the Camp David capitulation. All this is being done by fake promises and financial privileges for some of its leaders. Many of the Arab rulers are behaving as if terrorist Begin, Sharon, Weizman, and Peres are their true friends and allies."

The paper pointed to the rulers rejection of an Arab summit to discuss the Zionist invasion of the Lebanon. Instead, the paper said, 7 Arab rulers have decided to send their foreign ministers for a meeting. Those foreign ministers are known as CIA agents and very much adore the dollar more than the Arab cause. The foreign ministers do not have the power to take any decision even if the decision concerns their private lives and their wives. They are more faithful to Reagan and Begin than to their nation and homeland.

The meeting, the paper said, is aimed at serving the Zionist ambitions and tightening the conspiracy on the Palestinian Resistance and consequently allowing more Arab rulers to join Camp David. The paper said the revolutionary forces will expose the rulers and ministers' involvement in the conspiracies and the money they received for their part. The revolutionary forces, the paper said, challenge the Arab rulers to meet in an Arab summit and transform their palaces into command headquarters and to open their hearts for the armed struggle.

The paper concluded tis article hailing the heroes who gave their lives in Palestine and Lebanon in defence of Arab homeland and Islam.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA RECEIVES CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

AB291657 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, this morning received Antonio Pedro Lima, special envoy of Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira.

At the end of the audience, the envoy told the national press that he had delivered two messages to the head of state from his Cape Verdian counterpart. The first message relates to the Maputo summit between the heads of state of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, at the end of which the two countries decided to resume diplomatic relations [words indistinct] for the general well-being of the peoples in the region, he added. President Aristides Pereira's envoy said the second message concerns the mutual preoccupations of our two countries with regard to the Interstate Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel [CILSS] which Cape Verde has needed since the last Praia summit.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RECEIVES LEBANESE AMBASSADOR 26 JUNE

LD261104 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Rabat, 26 Jun (MAP) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's minister of foreign affairs, today received Dr Adil Isma'il, Lebanon's ambassador in Rabat. The ambassador informed Boucetta of the latest developments in Beirut and in Lebanon as a whole and their effect on the country's political situation. Boucetta stressed to the Lebanese ambassador that, in addition to material assistance, Morocco is prepared to extend further backing to Lebanon to defend its unity and independence and for the withdrawal of all invading forces from Lebanese territory.

SENEGAL, GABON MINISTERS DEPART 27 JUNE

LD272328 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse and Gabonese Minister of National Defense Julien Mpouho-Epigat left Morocco this morning after a visit to our country, during which they attended a working session held between His Majesty King Hassan II and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure on 26 June.

Seeing the two ministers off at Sale Airport were Abdelhaq Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, ambassadors from Senegal and Gabon and a number of prominent figures.

SUDAN

NEW VICE PRESIDENT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

GF291620 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) -- Joseph Lago was sworn in as vice president in the presence of President Ja'far Numayri at the People's Palace. Also present were First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, Chief Justice Khalafallah ar-Rashid and Minister in the President's Office Baha ad-Din Muhammad Idris.

SSU SECRETARY FOR SOUTHERN REGION APPOINTED

GF291747 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1727 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], today issued a decree appointing James Joseph Tumburah as SSU secretary in the Southern Region.

TUNISIA

BREAK WITH COUNTRIES SUPPORTING ISRAEL INTIMATED

LD291702 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Tunis, 29 Jun (TAP) -- Answering a question about Tunisia's attitude toward the Palestinian proposal calling for the withdrawal of Arab ambassadors from countries that support Israel, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi replied that Tunisia, which does not barter over the Palestinian cause, will shoulder its responsibility as an Arab and Muslim state and will not hesitate to reexamine its relations with these countries, including the United States [words indistinct].

The Tunisian foreign minister noted in a statement broadcast on Tunisian television yesterday evening that President Habib Bourguiba, who is following with interest the developments in Lebanon, has issued instructions in this respect intimating that Tunisia will not hesitate to adopt this stand toward those countries with which Tunisia bases its relations on the principles of friendship and justice.

Beji Caid es-Sebsi said Tunisia is prepared to support any Arab proposal that seeks to help the Palestinian Revolution to get out of the deteriorating situation and achieve its aim of establishing an independent state.

Concerning the Arab League meeting recently held in Tunis, the Tunisian foreign minister said the meeting was scheduled for 29 June but was held on Saturday at the urgent request of the PLO in view of Israel's intention to shell Beirut and to destroy the Palestinian forces in Lebanon. Beji Caid es-Sebsi noted that despite the fact that the meeting was belated the Arab states did not remain inactive but tried to contact the major capitals that have an influence on political decisions in this connection.

GHANARAWLINGS MESSAGE CONDEMNS ZIONISM, APARTHEID

AB270807 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The first national congress of the reorganized Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council was held in Accra today. In a message to the congress, the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, called for world peace and international harmony. He described peace as a prized asset of mankind and said it is the basis of life, progress and happiness for people the world over. Peace can only be maintained and safeguarded reliably by our own efforts irrespective of our political concepts and ideologies.

The PNDC chairman noted, however, that there can never be complete peace in the world when imperialism is oppressing freedom-lovers in Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Latin American countries. He called on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories and from the Lebanon. He also urged all peace-loving nations not to have any dealings with Israel. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings condemned Zionism and apartheid, saying they have prevented development in the Middle East and in weaker African nations. Progressive forces should therefore intensify their fight against all reactionary forces on all fronts to ensure peace and stability throughout the world.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings charged the council to help raise the consciousness of Ghanaians to supplement the government's efforts to fight evils in the society. He assured the council of the PNDC's cooperation and assistance to enable it to play a leading role in safeguarding human rights.

The chairman of the interim management committee of the council, Dr Agadzi, said the movement will no longer be used to serve the interest of imperialists and oppressive movements as happened during the Acheampong era. It will gear its efforts toward promoting peace. Dr Agadzi observed that there can be no peace among nations unless there is a sense of belonging and mutual understanding of each other's sovereign integrity. Any war between the big powers will have devastating effects on the developing countries. There is therefore the need to save the world from destruction. Dr Agadzi said the colossal amounts of money being used on arms should be spent to improve health, education and other social facilities for decent living.

ATIM SAYS PEOPLE'S COURTS TO BE SET UP SOON

AB280710 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Chris Atim, has said that people's courts will be set up in the shortest possible time to try counterrevolutionaries. He emphasized that those who have committed crimes against the state will be made to pay the penalties. Mr Atim was addressing workers of the oil palm research center at Kusi, near Kade, as well as the chiefs and elders of the towns and villages in the area. He further disclosed that a special training program has been drawn up for the people's defense committee [PDC] in all border towns and villages to assist border guards in checking smugglers and other counterrevolutionaries. He did not elaborate.

Mr Atim said the first condition for economic independence is to produce sufficient food and raw material to feed the people and the industries. The second condition is to protect whatever is produced so that it does not go to benefit other countries through smuggling.

He commended the PDC's for sustaining the revolution up to the present time by mobilizing the people and exposing some of the evils that have been going on in the society. Mr Atim called for maximum participation in the work of the PDC's to nip in the bud that activities of the counterrevolutionaries whose only aim is to propagate wild rumors about members of the PNDC and create confusion in the country.

LIBERIA

POLICE OFFICIALS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR BRIBERY

AB300812 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The former deputy director of police, Sam Massaquoy and Lt Col Sam Camara, along with Abraham Traore, have been sentenced to death by firing squad after being judged guilty today by the special military tribunal in Monrovia. According to a military tribunal release quoted by LINA [Liberia News Agency] and signed by the chairman, Maj Gen (Joseph Blama) today, the three accused are to be executed on a date to be designated by the head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia [words indistinct] by PRC [People's Redemption Council] decree No 5. The release further states that from the evidence [word indistinct] throughout the prosecution, the accused were guilty of bribery and contravening the PRC decree No 5 and article 134 of the military and [words indistinct] military justice.

Former Deputy Police Director Sam Massaquoy and Lt Col Sam Camara of the intelligence unit of the CID [Criminal Investigations Department] were accused of receiving \$6,000 bribe to free a detained suspect allegedly involved in a \$45,000 counterfeit and gasoline coupon racket.

STATEMENT REFUTES GUINEA BORDER DISPUTE CLAIMS

AB282125 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A joint statement by a factfinding mission to the Guinea-Liberia borders has been issued in Monrovia. It said that there has been no border claims of any nature between the two countries. The factfinding team points out that contrary to the publication made by THE DAILY OBSERVER on the so-called border conflict, they observed a spirit of understanding and mutual collaboration and cooperation between the authorities of the two countries assigned to the Liberia-Guinea border.

The joint factfinding team strongly admonished both the Guinean and Liberian officials assigned at the various checkpoints to be more vigilant and responsible in performing their duties in order to curb any form of illicit commerce that could exist at the borders.

The factfinding mission was predicated on the publication by THE DAILY OBSERVER newspaper of an article entitled: "Guinean Soldiers Blamed for Smuggling," singling out a claiming of land by Guinean troops and smuggling done by Guinean traders. As a result of the report, the factfinding team was dispatched to the various border points between the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Liberia to verify the authenticity of the report. The joint mission described THE DAILY OBSERVER story as baseless and one of mere fabrication designed to tarnish the friendly and brotherly relationship existing between Liberia and Guinea.

The joint factfinding mission was headed by Assistant Minister of Commerce J.C.A. Williams on the Liberian side, while His Excellency Moussa Fofa, the ambassador of Guinea to Liberia, represented his country.

DOE ANNOUNCES PLANS TO BUILD NEW CAPITAL

AB252116 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has announced that a new capital city of Liberia is to be built. The Liberian leader said this decision was unanimously taken at a joint meeting of the council and Cabinet at the capitol building this morning. Emerging jubilantly from the meeting, the head of state said the decision to build a new capital in the rural area of Liberia will be one of the most ambitious projects undertaken by the PRC government. However, CIC Doe was quick to note that this move will in no way affect the PRC's decision to return the country to civilian rule in 1985. Instead, he said he hoped it would lay the foundation upon which a civilian government can build a more organized and dynamic city.

The head of state has meanwhile named a committee to put into effect the plans and proposals aimed at launching the project. He said when started, one may find it much easier than it is now envisaged. Chairing the special committee to present proposals to government on the project is the director general of the Cabinet, G. Bacchus Matthews. Other members are the ministers of lands, mines and energy, planning, public works, foreign affairs, rural development and internal affairs.

Assessing the importance of transferring the capital to the countryside, Head of State Doe said Monrovia can no longer meet the needs of organized government nor fulfill the social and political requirements of the nation. He noted mass congestion and poor geographic location of the city which he said do not allow for expansion in any direction. A release from the Executive Mansion says the Liberian leader noted the prevalence of large swamps, the threat of the sea and the city's vulnerability to outside attack, making Monrovia most inadequate at this time. He said the unplanned nature of the city escalates the costs of building and maintaining a sewer system, water supply, electricity and telephone services. In addition to this, the CIC noted that the pattern of migration to a city which can accommodate less than half of the population it now contains creates hardships for most of the people. He said "We feel certain that in addition to stimulating development in the countryside, a new city will spur development in that section of the nation." CIC Doe also noted that while the city has served the nation for well over 150 years, colonial legacy does not adjust well to the revolutionary spirit which is now engulfing the Liberian people. He said a modern city would provide for the introduction of new technology in government, operation, better structure and an ease of traffic congestion which such old cities as Monrovia now face. CIC Doe noted that the nucleus of this new city will embrace government ministries and agencies, embassies and headquarters for international organizations as well as accompanying infrastructures.

According to the Liberian leader, the name and location of the new capital as well as other details are to be urgently undertaken so that the committee may submit its preliminary report to the council within 3 months. Meanwhile, Dr Doe has directed the committee to establish official contact with such friendly nations as France, West Germany, Italy and the United States aimed at securing technical assistance in planning the new city. At the same time, Dr Doe has indicated the council's decision for the purchase of new vehicles in the next fiscal year would be extremely limited. He said he would personally ensure complete control of their transactions.

TOGOPRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOYS, HABRE MESSAGE

AB291550 Paris AFP in French 1315 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Lome, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on Monday evening received two envoys from Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian State Council.

After the audience, the two special envoys, Hassan Djoumou, commissioner for planning and national reconstruction, and Naham Oudalbaye, commissioner for tourism, crafts and natural resources, explained they had conveyed to President Eyadema a "message of gratitude and thanks from (?Habre for the efforts) made by the Togolese president toward peace in Chad." Oudalbaye also stressed that FAN, which marched into Ndjamena on 7 June, was "eager" to achieve national reconciliation so that "all Chadians will come together in peace and unity."

Meanwhile, Oudalbaye explained that if Chad were invited, it would have no reason to abstain from attending the OAU summit scheduled to take place in Tripoli in August.

During the past 3 years, Lome hosted several conferences aimed at solving the Chadian problem. President Eyadema visited Ndjamena in April 1980 in an attempt to establish a cease-fire between the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, then president of the Transitional National Union Government, and those of Hissein Habre, who were involved in fierce fighting.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE

AB291006 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the DPRK Workers Party, arrived yesterday evening in Lome on a friendly visit to Togo. Pak leads a 14-member high-level delegation. He was welcomed on arrival by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, permanent director of the Togolese People's Rally and Political Bureau member, accompanied by Political Bureau member Barry Moussa Barque and Central Committee member Anani Gassou, ministers of mines, energy and hydraulic resources and of rural development respectively.

Addressing the press after the (?welcome ceremony), the DPRK vice president thanked the Togolese authorities for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation. He exalted the bonds of friendship between Togo and the DPRK, explaining that his delegation is also in Lome to participate in the conference of African governments supporting the independence and peaceful reunification of Korea -- a conference to be held in Lome. He said the Korean people are friends of the Togolese people, who under the leadership of President Eyadema, make important daily successes in their struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and the construction of a new, prosperous and healthy Togo.

ANGOLAPRESIDENT OPENS PARTY CAMPAIGN, DISCUSSES NAMIBIA

EA292240 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and of the republic, launched a campaign for party growth in Luanda yesterday. After listening to the party report, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos gave the following speech.

[Begin recording] Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade party members, the launching of the party membership campaign beginning today takes place 1 and 1/2 years after the extraordinary party congress was held at which we assessed MPLA membership.

We now objectively feel the need to expand the party by admitting new members who may bring to the party new resourcefulness and greater dynamism to enable us to successfully face the growing tasks of defense, national reconstruction and building of the material and moral bases of socialism.

Given the characteristics of our revolutionary process, our party, which is its leading force and vanguard, cannot grow in an anarchic, haphazard way. The growth of the party should neither dilute nor damage its class character. It should not lessen its mobilizing and militant strength. It must, in fact, ensure closer links with working masses and guarantee the growth of its capacity to implement the goals set in its program and statutes.

In laying down the guidelines, the party leadership gave all members the instruments necessary to permit the party to exercise control during the whole process of admission of new members. This control must ensure the growth of ideological purity and the strengthening of the relentless daily struggle to solve the problems of the working masses. This means what we are after is not only growth in numbers but we should also emphasize the moral and political qualities and the attitude toward work of all those wishing to join the MPLA-Labor Party. There are many citizens wanting to become members of the MPLA-Labor Party.

However, from among them we must choose the deserving. We must choose those who, through concrete actions rather than sweet-sounding words, prove they are selflessly performing duties at their workplaces to respect and make others respect state laws. They should be ready to fight ceaselessly for the cause of socialism. We cannot admit everybody who would like to be admitted. We can only admit the most politically-aware members of the working class and peasantry and those intellectuals who identify fully with the interests of those two classes. We must prevent individuals who seek only privileges and posts of command without demonstrating concern for the difficulties and problems of the broad masses from entering the party.

You, comrades, follow and are aware of current affairs. We in southern Africa at this moment are witnessing a difficult struggle between progressive and socialist forces on the one hand and the forces of imperialism and reaction on the other. Here in our country, as you know comrades, we are at this moment fighting to eliminate the remnants of the puppet organizations that have come into existence since the colonial era. During the liberation war, the first national liberation war, the MPLA simultaneously waged an armed struggle against the Portuguese expeditionary force in Angola and puppet organizations such as UNITA, FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave], which were fighting in the service of imperialism to prevent the MPLA guerrilla war from spreading throughout the country.

Even now, after some 7 years of independence, we are still confronting the puppet gang that is very heavily armed and financed by the South African racist regime. This organization, this puppet gang, today carries out acts of banditry, employing armed violence in Cunene and Cuando Cubango Provinces, but also resorts to other forms of action by infiltrating urban areas.

In recent years, we have had to dismantle some criminal networks set up by this puppet gang to plant bombs in different parts of our country, particularly Luanda, Huambo and Benguela. Thanks to the vigilance of party members and our security services, we detected, dismantled and destroyed those networks.

As the struggle of the Namibian people advances, the days of the South African regime in Namibia are numbered and we are certain that the South African enemy and imperialism will resort to new ways of destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola not only through the corruption of individuals in the rearguard but also through attempted infiltration of members of that puppet gang, UNITA, which is the servile and obsequious instrument of South Africa.

Hence, there is need for us not only to equip our party members with basic theoretical knowledge but also to give them militant and ideological training. We must monitor their daily work and establish ways for them to detect reactionary activity in those in the rearguard who may try to infiltrate us to destabilize our party and government structure.

We are here at a meeting of militants and party members. The comrades who analyze the evolution of the situation in this southern part of our continent know that the struggle we are waging here to enable us to assume new characteristics is not an isolated one. It is an integral part of the general struggle that the forces of progress and those of national liberation are waging and it is an essential and integral part of the struggle that the forces of progress are waging for complete independence.

In some countries in southern Africa, especially Mozambique, where for some time it was thought the enemy had been completely annihilated and defeated and where for some time it was also thought that after Zimbabwe's independence the country would know an era of peace that would enable all the Frelimo members and leaders to make efforts to carry out economic reconstruction and build the main material bases of socialism, we note that the enemy has [word indistinct] penetrated the country and taken root. The enemy naturally is carrying out an unprecedented offensive to try to regain lost ground. I think we must draw lessons from all that is happening in our own area and in the countries trying to build a society similar to the one we want, a socialist society.

We no longer doubt that the South African racist regime has lost immense ground in Namibia and that this has also made openings in the political arena. Today it can hardly contain the liberation struggle of the Namibian patriots and later it will not contain the liberation struggle of South African patriots. We believe it is possible to conclude the present negotiations for settlement of the Namibian problem. This prospect is an encouraging one. It will mean victory for the people of Namibia and for all those forces supporting them in their heroic struggle for national independence. This victory should not make us forget that the enemy intention continues to be the destruction of the socialist regime in Angola. We should not think that the settlement of the Namibian problem will mean an era of tranquillity for the Angolan people. We must expect to continue to be attacked since we have always defined the People's Republic of Angola as a target of imperialism.

We have always defined the MPLA -- first as a movement and later as the MPLA-Labor Party -- as a target of imperialism. While making this definition, we naturally took into account the general pattern of behavior that characterizes enemy action, the action of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. Since the foundation of the MPLA, imperialism has tried to destroy it by various means.

At a meeting of militants, it is not necessary to recall all past glories of our MPLA, now the MPLA-Labor Party. However, it is indispensable, it is imperative, for us always to be aware of the road we have traveled, the difficulties we overcame and the defeats we inflicted on the enemy. Only when we take into account the way in which we won our victory and the tactics our enemy used during that time to try to liquidate the MPLA will we understand the essence of our struggle. We also will understand the need to improve even further our methods of struggle, for there will be no peace, no real or lasting peace here in southern Africa, as long as the bastions of imperialism endure. I refer particularly to the main bastion of imperialism -- the South African racist regime.

We should not forget that we defined South Africa as our direct enemy and in recent years South Africa has developed not only economically but militarily. It has acquired a great capacity for producing arms, including nuclear weapons. It has, therefore, developed a strong army equipped with modern arms and combat techniques. Taking advantage of its economic situation and the financial means at its disposal, South Africa has created specialized bodies, specialized bodies, to organize and direct subversion from Pretoria against all independent countries fighting for true economic independence.

These specialized bodies study the means of infiltrating our parties, security services and armed forces. These specialized bodies use fallacious propaganda techniques to slander progressive countries, especially the People's Republic of Angola. They also use those propaganda techniques to divert the attention of the broad masses from main problems by creating secondary contradictions through false propaganda.

To counter this propaganda, our party militants must make greater efforts to heighten vigilance. We decreed 1982 to be the year of economic organization and popular vigilance. Unfortunately, we cannot yet create legal instruments to organize people's vigilante brigades from Cabinda to Cunene.

Our party, particularly the party leadership and its Political Bureau, has been working toward creating people's vigilantes and we expect that in the second half of this year we will be able to lay down the necessary regulations and make people's vigilantes operational. Naturally, this vigilance in the first instance will be activated by the party members. We think party members are in theory ideologically better armed, more politicized and therefore more capable of detecting enemy action. They can spot in our midst individuals who act willingly for the enemy and those who, because of limitations of various kinds, unknowingly play the enemy's game.

Also, because of their knowledge of all those within the party, party members will be able to detect even within the party structures those who, through their behavior and attitude toward the tasks laid down by the party, play the reactionary game. Therefore, there is need to act within the party structures to neutralize not only all those who may harm internal discipline in the party but also those who may harm, prevent and make difficult the realization of tasks previously laid down.

We are now going to make even greater demands. These demands entail detecting mistakes. We must first discover the mistakes and secondly find those responsible for the mistakes, not only collectively as has been our habit but also individually in order to punish those who do not implement what is laid down in our party program. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL SUBMITS RESIGNATION

EA300232 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Mozambique's ambassador to Portugal, Joao da Silva Ataide, tendered his resignation yesterday, according to the Mozambique News Agency. The resignation was sent to President Samora Machel from Paris.

Joao Ataide was appointed ambassador to Lisbon last October just before Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes visited Mozambique. He replaced Armando Panguene as ambassador to Portugal when the latter was appointed governor of Cabo Delgado Province.

NAMIBIA

TWO LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS RESULT IN SEVEN DEATHS

MB290955 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Seven people died in landmine explosions in northern Namibia at the weekend. This was announced by a spokesperson for the Ovambo administration today.

Five of the dead were killed when their vehicle detonated a landmine near Oshakati on Friday. One other person was injured in that incident. In another incident, two children died when they triggered an antipersonnel mine on Saturday. The second incident also occurred near Oshakati.

SOUTH AFRICA

COURT GIVES TEMPORARY RULING AGAINST KWAZULU DEAL

MB281101 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jun 82 p 1

[By John Battersby in Pretoria and Brian Ross-Adams in Ulundi]

[Excerpt] The Durban Supreme Court has ruled that the action of the South African Government in excising the Ingwavuma region from kwaZulu is illegal on the grounds that insufficient consultation has been held with the kwaZulu Cabinet. In terms of the interim order, kwaZulu will be given the right to immediately resume administration of Ingwavuma.

The ruling was made by Mr Justice Shearer last night in the form of a temporary interdict following an urgent application by a member of the kwaZulu Cabinet to have the proclamation transferring the administration of the area to the Department of Cooperation and Development set aside. A return date of August 2 was set by which time the matter must be heard and the interim order finalised or discharged.

And in Ulundi, a black South African security policeman was savagely beaten by incensed tribesmen at Ingwavuma yesterday when he was discovered apparently tape-recording the private conversations of members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly. The man fled for his life under a hail of blows during a mass meeting in which Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told Zulus to burn and not read pamphlets and placards announcing that the Department of Cooperation and Development was once again in charge of affairs in Ingwavuma.

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES NUCLEAR SECURITY COUNCIL

MB290808 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The new executive of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Wynand de Villiers, says an independent council which will control all security arrangements for all nuclear installations in the country is soon to be created. Addressing the Pretoria Press Club, he said it would be known as the Council for Nuclear Security.

It would function separately from the Atomic Energy Corporation, and the staff of the corporation, of its affiliates, or of the electricity supply commission would not be allowed to serve on it. He said the council would have the power to veto the license application of any nuclear installation, and would advise the government on all aspects of nuclear security.

Dr de Villiers said it was essential that a nuclear development program be established for South Africa as soon as possible. This would be one of the tasks of the corporation, which would come into existence this week, as part of the rationalization of the country's nuclear industry. He said he believed it would be profitable to establish plants like Koeberg in the eastern Cape and on the Natal coast in the foreseeable future. Dr de Villiers said that work on the Koeberg plant was progressing according to plan, and it would begin producing nuclear energy in the second half of the next year, 6 and 1/2 years after the project was launched. This was quite an achievement if it was considered that on average it took 12 years to establish a nuclear powerplant in the United States.

ZIMBABWEEIGHT SOLDIERS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH SHOOTING

CA300550 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Eight soldiers and a number of civilians have been detained in connection with the shooting outside the prime minister's residence last week. The minister of home affairs, Comrade Ushewokunze, says the detained men were arrested between Harare and Bulawayo. Three of the eight soldiers are officers.

The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwe, says the body found near the home of the minister of national supplies, Senator Enos Nkala, was that of Sgt (Kufo Chunga). The sergeant, who came from Llewellyn barracks [in Bulawayo], joined the national army from the Gwai River assembly point.

FRAUD CHARGES HALT WORK ON RURAL HEALTH CENTERS

MB300705 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Work on eight rural health centers in the Midlands Province has temporarily stopped. The chief executive officer of the Midlands Province, Comrade (Thowa), told the Zimbabwe Information Service that the stoppage is connected with the government's charge of fraud against the company contracted to build 755 health centers throughout the country.

A quantity surveyor is soon to visit the Midlands to assess the amount of material needed to complete the project. A decision will then be made as to whether the Ministry of Construction, the Midlands provincial authority or the district council should take over the construction work.

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